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VALLEY COUNTY SITUATION STATEMENT



**WITH SPECIAL
EMPHASIS
ON AGRICULTURE**

PREPARED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

VALLEY COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VALLEY COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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SITUATION REPORT PREPARATION

In preparing this statement, the Committee members called upon many resource people and used all known Resource information and publications available.

The Montana Fish and Game Department and County Sanitarian assisted in preparation of this report.

This document replaces the Valley County Situation Statement of 1971.



PREFACE

The following report describes the current situation in Valley County, Montana. It was prepared to provide the USDA Committee for Rural Development and other groups with a current overview of the social, economic and environmental problems existing in the county and to provide the committee with a basis for developing a plan of action. This report places more emphasis on the rural areas rather than urban.

From this statement, the Valley County USDA Committee for Rural Development, with the assistance of local groups and agencies, develops lists of priorities. These priorities will represent areas in need of attention through direct action or through cooperation with local, state or federal agencies.

Finally, a plan of work will be developed to initiate action on the items according to priority.



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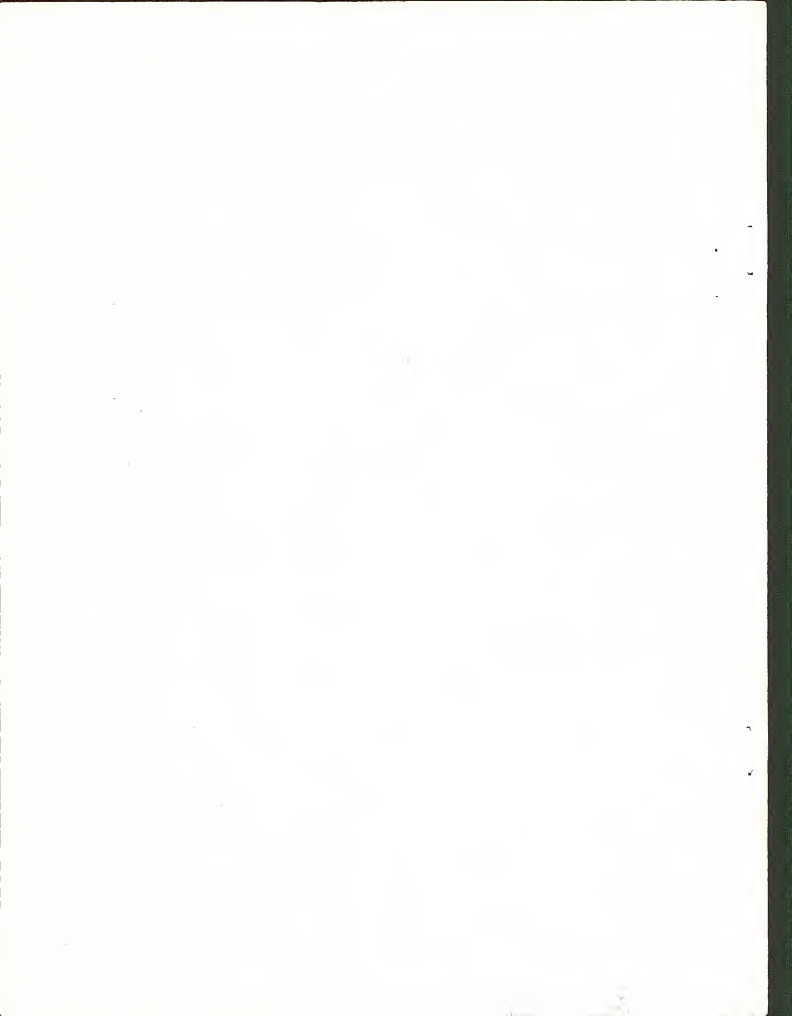
SITUATION REPORT

The USDA agencies in Valley County are committed to assist with the solution of rural development problems.

The purpose of this statement is to bring together the many facets of the rural situation in Valley County in order to develop a basis for setting priorities and formulating a plan of work. This situation statement involves those problems and opportunities toward which the USDA committee should direct itself, but is not limited to those problems and opportunities now within the program activities of the individual agency members. Many problems of rural development, while related to agriculture, are outside the realm of programs administered by USDA agencies. Full cooperation with other agencies is required in such cases to accomplish overall objectives.

The statements included in this report are considered relevant to problems in Valley County. Priorities for acting on these problems will involve the relation of these problems to a concept of what rural development should accomplish. The objectives, or philosophy, to be used in solving rural development problems include the problem of possible conflict with national policies, ways of increasing per capita income and employment opportunities, methods of improving the quality of life, the extent of benefits resulting from change, and the degree to which the problems are of public concern.

These objectives do not preclude considerations of economic growth and efficiency, but they do promote the philosophy that rural development activities must place human needs foremost.



PEOPLE - INCOME - UNEMPLOYMENT

People

Valley County, like all other places, revolves around people. This is shown from the original inhabitants, the Indians, on to the Lewis and Clark expedition, who named the Milk River in 1804, on down through the eras of the trail herds and cowboys, the coming of the railroad, the homesteaders and farming, the boom of Ft. Peck Dam days and let-down afterwards, the build-up of the huge Air Base and its subsequent closure, to the present time of rebuilding and stabilizing again.

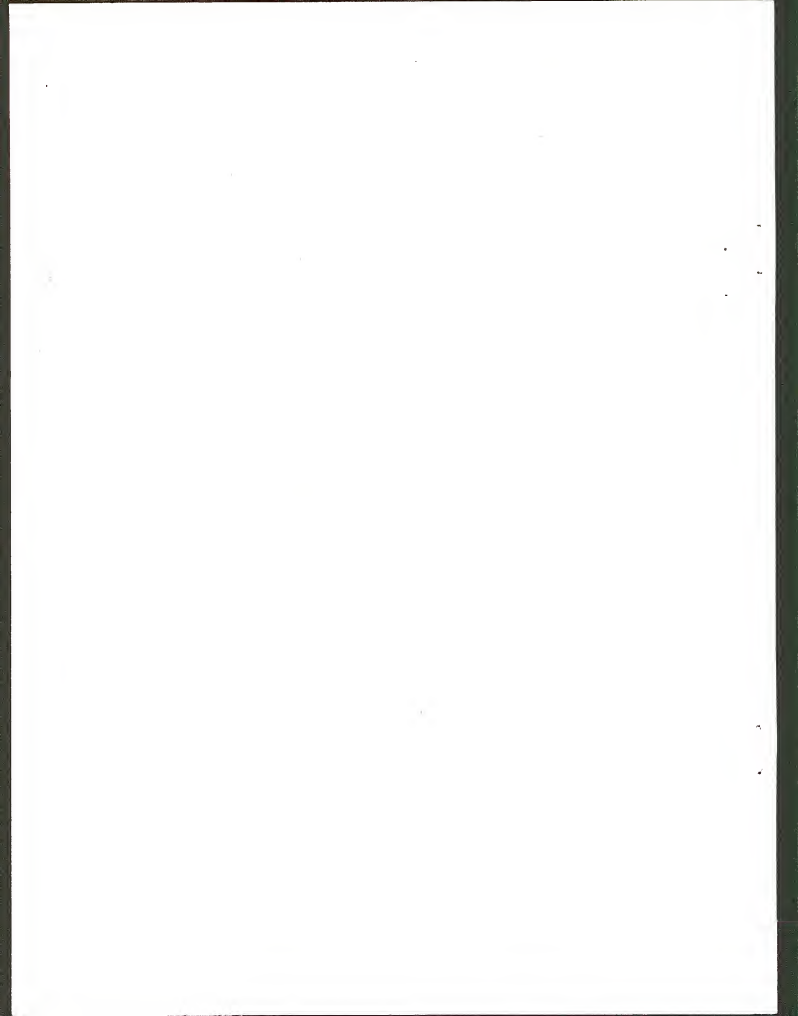
Some of this is shown on the subsequent charts, which are a part of this section. It is interesting to note that for the census years of 1930, 1950 and 1970, all show a county population of just over 11,000 people, with the peak years of 1940 and 1960 reflecting the Dam construction and the Air Base influence. There are other factors also, the farms and ranches are growing in size and decreasing in population. In the period from 1960 to 1970 Valley County led the State in loss of population with a -32.8%, the urban areas of the county (1,000 and over) showing a -26.5% and rural (under 1,000) showing a -36.8%. 1974 addition to charts and graphs are estimates from available information.

The Mountain-Plains six state school for the disadvantaged, a national experiment in the career training of entire families is now in the 4th year of a 6 year program at the Glasgow Air Force Base.

The innovative program is showing good results in job placement and the number of families in the program stays at about 200. The length of stay per family is now about 10 months.

The Safeguard Supply and Maintenance Depot for the ABM system of the country is established, however, the "Salt Agreement" with Russia has affected the operation. Instead of the anticipated 300 employees, there are presently some 45 employed.

The Base has been designated one of seven satellite fields in the country for dispersal of the force. Standby, rotating crews and support personnel are on Base. Total Base population is presently at 2800, with some 1250 on payroll. This has a prominent economic impact on the area.



Glasgow's population has also grown with this and other activities to an estimated 6,000. If these are correct, it would place the county population at 15,000.

Valley County's estimated size of recruitable labor pool: Male minimum 93, maximum 278 - Female minimum 149, maximum 508 with a work force of Male 1612, Female 813. Participation rate %: Male 78.1, Female 41.7.

Estimated size of labor pool for effective recruitment: Min. 242, Males 93, Females 149 - Max. 786, Males 278, Females 508.

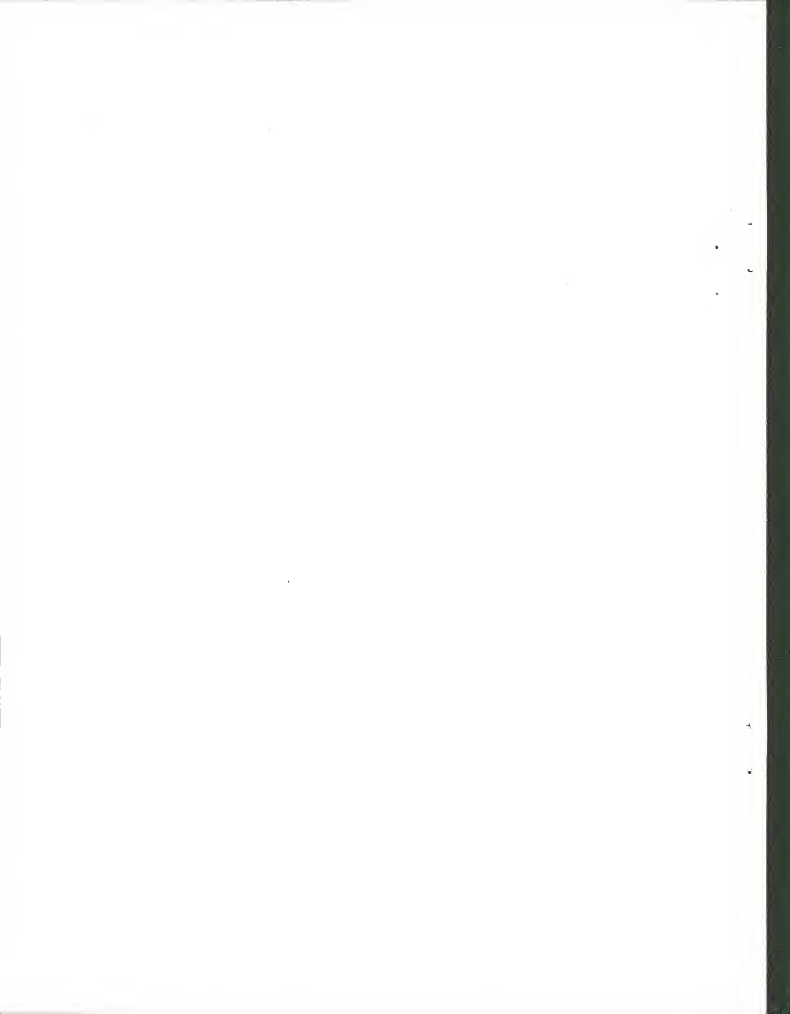
Income

The basic economic factor of the county is agriculture, with the predominance of the income from this base. The dry land farming areas produce predominantly wheat and barley. Tied in with the ranching and rangeland is the irrigated valleys of the Milk and Missouri Rivers, which supply the hay or roughage base. Other income-producing entities besides the former Air Base and agriculture, are the Government activity at Ft. Peck Dam and Powerhouses; Radar Station at Opheim; Burlington-Northern Railroad and tourism.

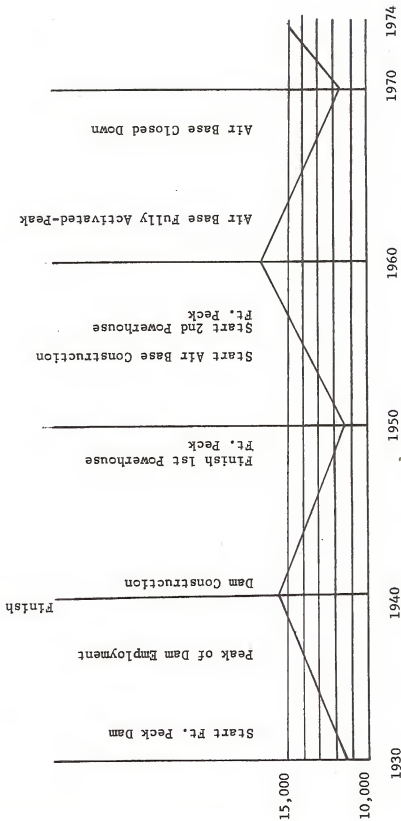
Unemployment

Due to the before-mentioned conditions, Valley County does have a high unemployment rate, as is brought out in the charts on the following pages. A portion of Valley County is in the Ft. Peck Indian Reservation and they also show a high rate of unemployment.

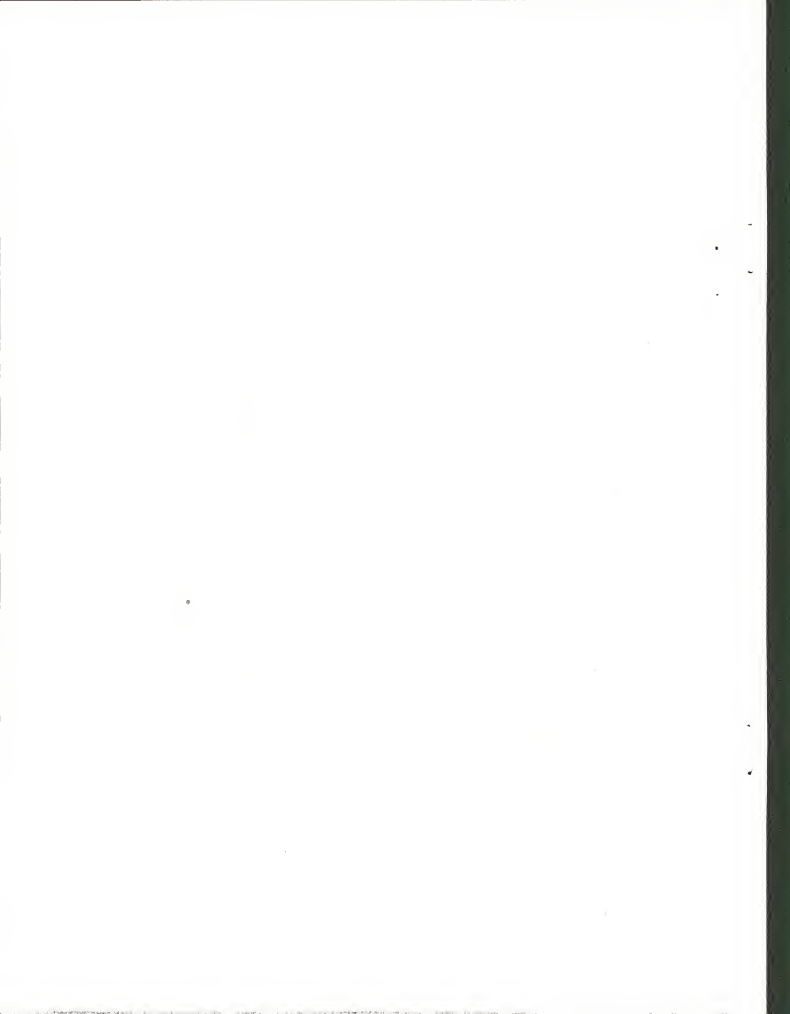
Located in Glasgow, the county seat, is the Montana Vocational Rehabilitation office of the Montana Social Services Division, serving a five-county area of Northeast Montana.



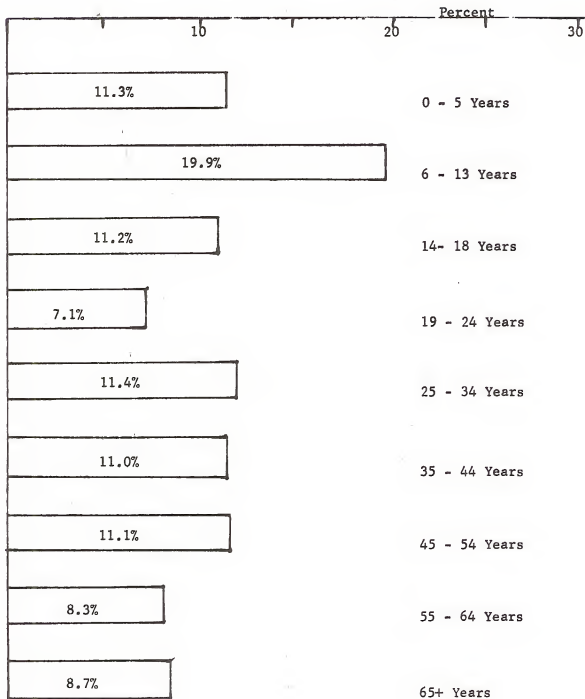
POPULATION TREND CHART

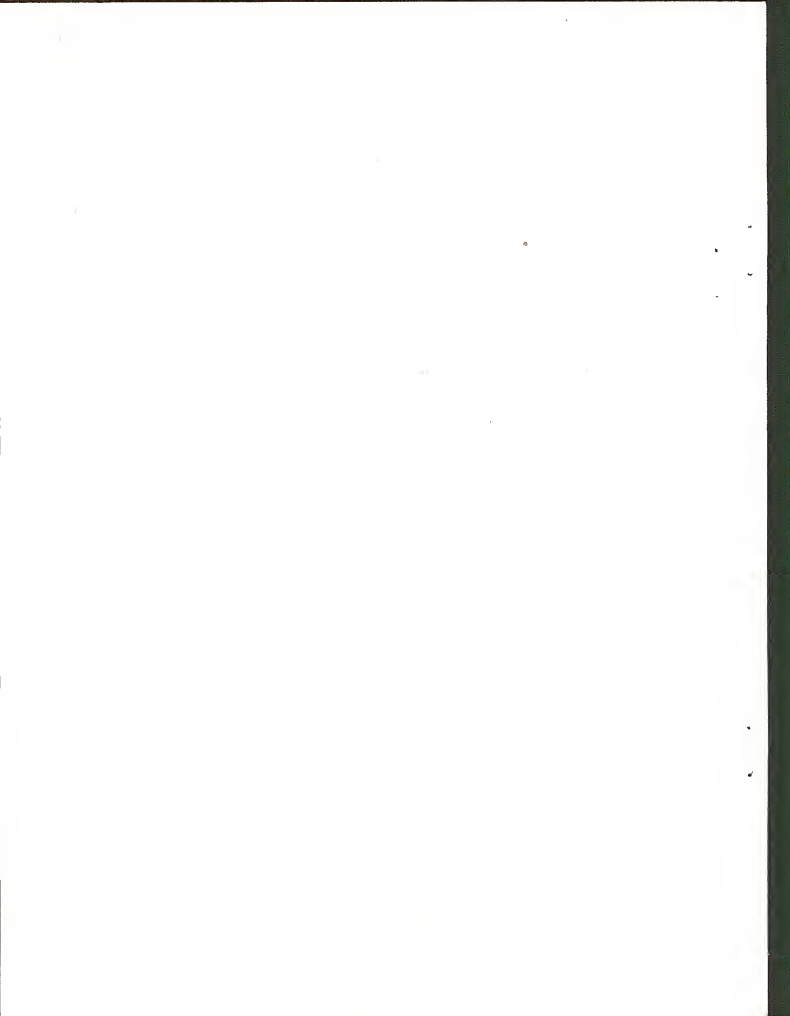


This population trend chart for Valley County readily shows the population impact of the Fort Peck Dam projects and the Glasgow Air Force Base installation and subsequent adjustments which have had a leveling base at just over the 11,000 mark in 1930, 1950 and 1970.



VALLEY COUNTY AGE COMPOSITION
1970





VALLEY COUNTY, MONTANA, PERSONAL INCOME INFORMATION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Personal Income</u> (millions of \$)	<u>Population</u>	<u>Per Capita Income</u> (Dollars)
1929	3.5	--	--
1940	6.4	15,181	422
1950	16.4	11,353	1,445
1959	28.2	16,937	1,665
1962	42.6	21,500	1,982
1966	60.4	--	--
1967	64.2	--	--
1968	52.6	20,372	2,532

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

Prepared by: Valley County Development Council

MEDIAN INCOME AS ESTIMATED
by the
NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION
1970

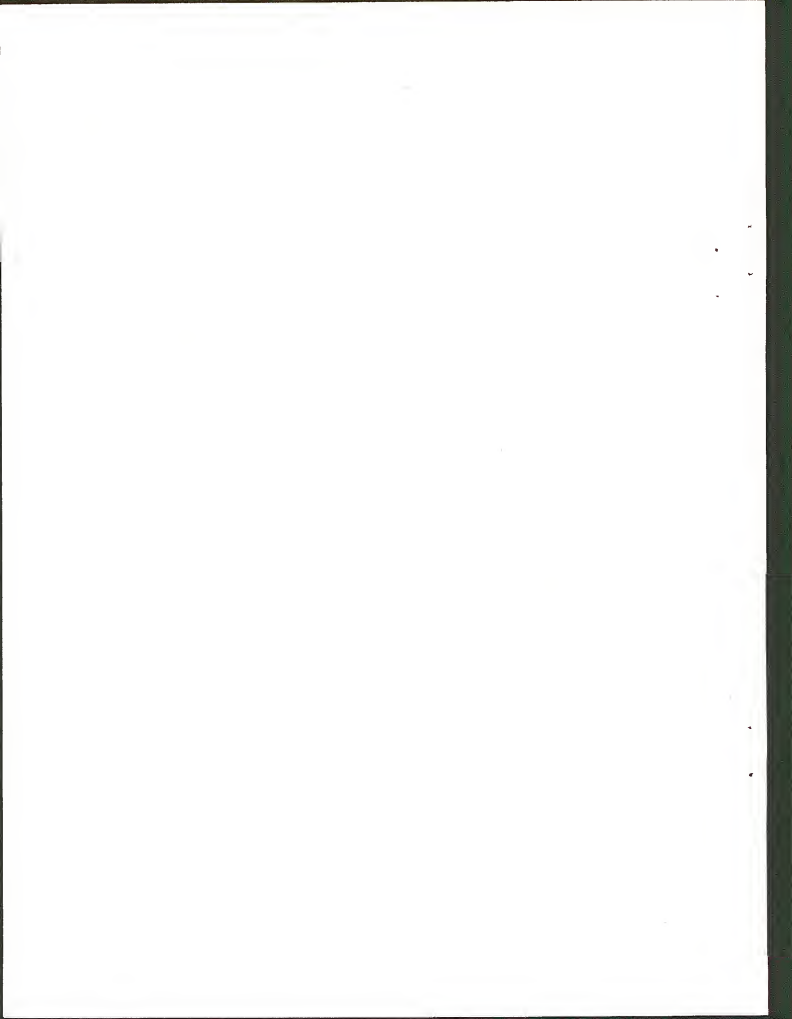
Estimated No. of Families by County & by Income

MONTANA

\$7,345

VALLEY COUNTY

\$5,741



POPULATION TRENDS

	<u>1930</u>	<u>% Chg.</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>% Chg.</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>% Chg.</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>% Chg.</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Chg.</u>
Valley County	11,181		15,181	35.8	11,353	-25.2	17,080	50.4	11,471	-32.8
Glasgow	2,216		3,799	71.4	3,821	.006	6,398	67.4	4,700	-26.5

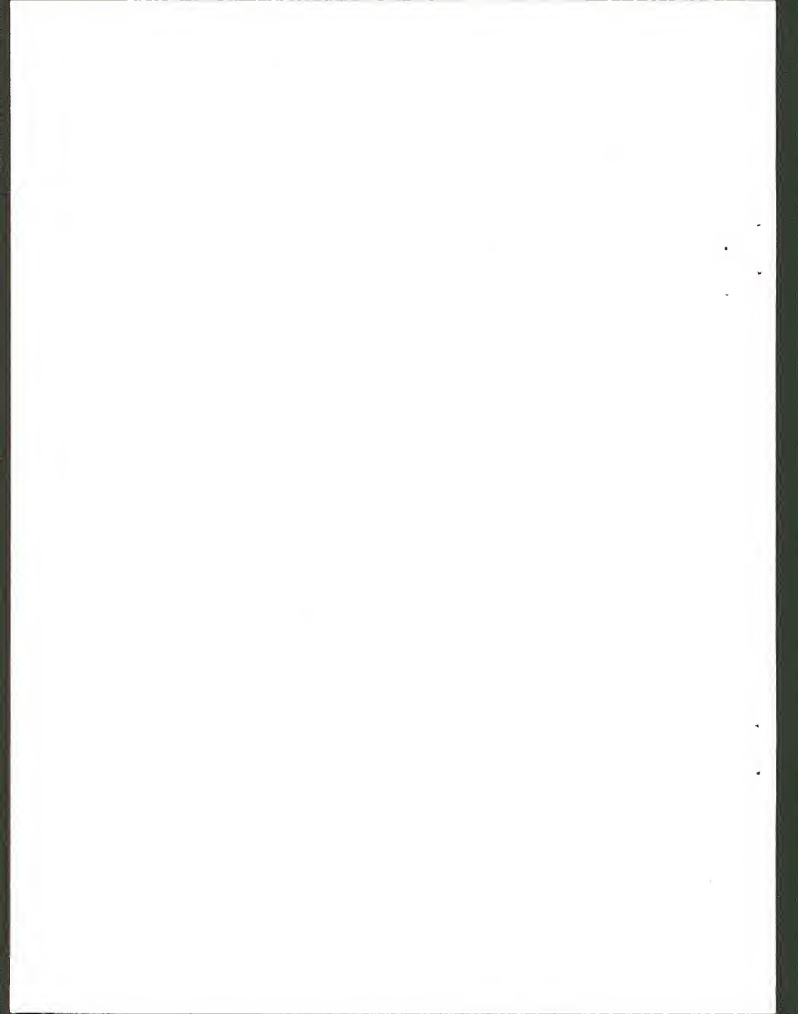
URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION
OF VALLEY COUNTY

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural Places (Under 1000)</u>	<u>% Urban</u>	<u>Percent Change 1950 - 1960</u>	<u>Percent Change 1960 - 1970</u>
1950	11,353	3,821	7,532	33.7	<u>Total Urban Rural</u>	
1960	17,080	6,398	10,682	37.5	50.4	67.4
1970	11,471	4,700	6,771	41.0		
						<u>Total Urban Rural</u>
						-32.8 -26.5 -36.6

* POPULATION DENSITY FOR VALLEY COUNTY
PER SQUARE MILE

	<u>1930</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
	2.2	2.97	2.2	3.3	2.2

* Source - 1970 U. S. Bureau of Census
Source - "A Comprehensive Master Plan, Glasgow, Montana", 1966.



VALLEY COUNTY, MONTANA, HOUSING INFORMATION

Count of Units by Type

Count of All Persons	All Housing Units	Rural Housing Units	Owner Occupied	Vacant for Sale	Renter Occupied	Vacant for Rent
11,471	5,289	3,469	1,276	49	1,101	1,207
Count of Units by No. of Rooms						
1-3	4-7	8+	1 Unit			
858	4,017	298	3,204	1,791	Mobile Units	Rooms, board lodger
					178	298

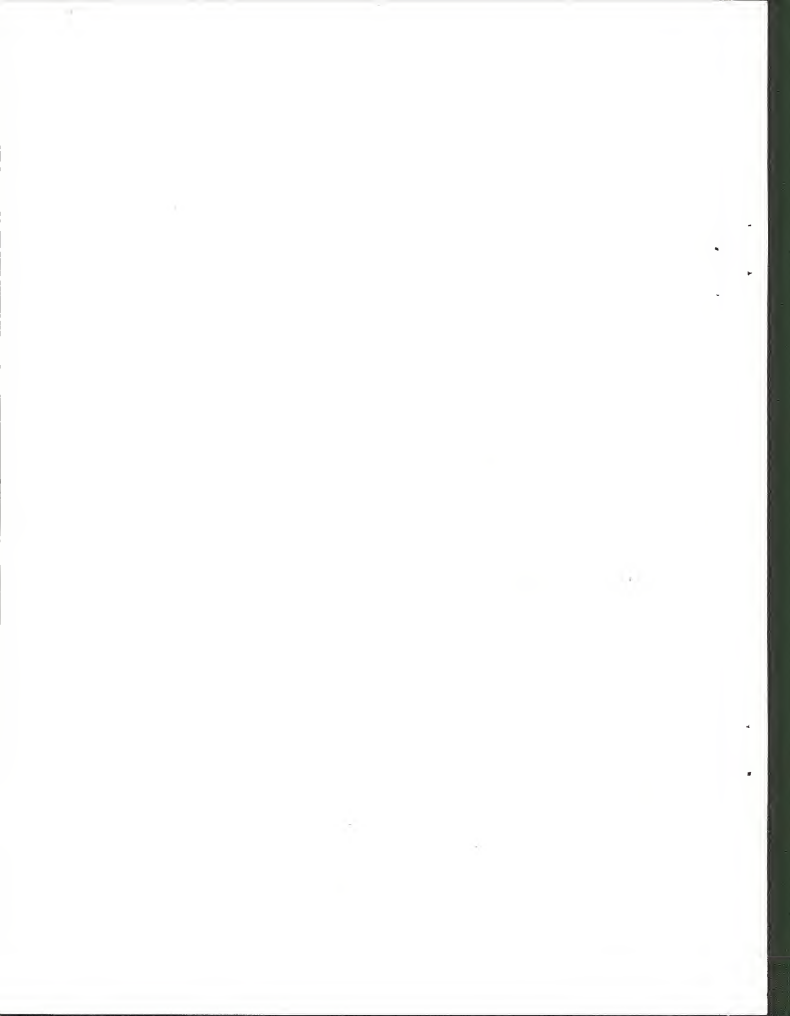
Count of Units by Number of Persons in Unit

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
625	930	532	533	352	254	132	108

Count of Units by Value

Under \$5,000	\$5,000- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$19,999	\$20,000- \$24,999	\$25,000- \$34,999	\$35,000- \$49,000	\$50,000+
242	320	292	248	84	48	24	9

Source: 1970 Bureau of Census



ES Manual Part III MONTANA
 Sec. 9081 ANNUAL AVERAGE AND MONTHLY CIVILIAN
 Prep. by: WORK FORCE DATA FOR AREAS OF Table B
 ES R&A, E.S.C. HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT
 Helena, Montana December 22, 1970
 (AREA) COUNTY: VALLEY

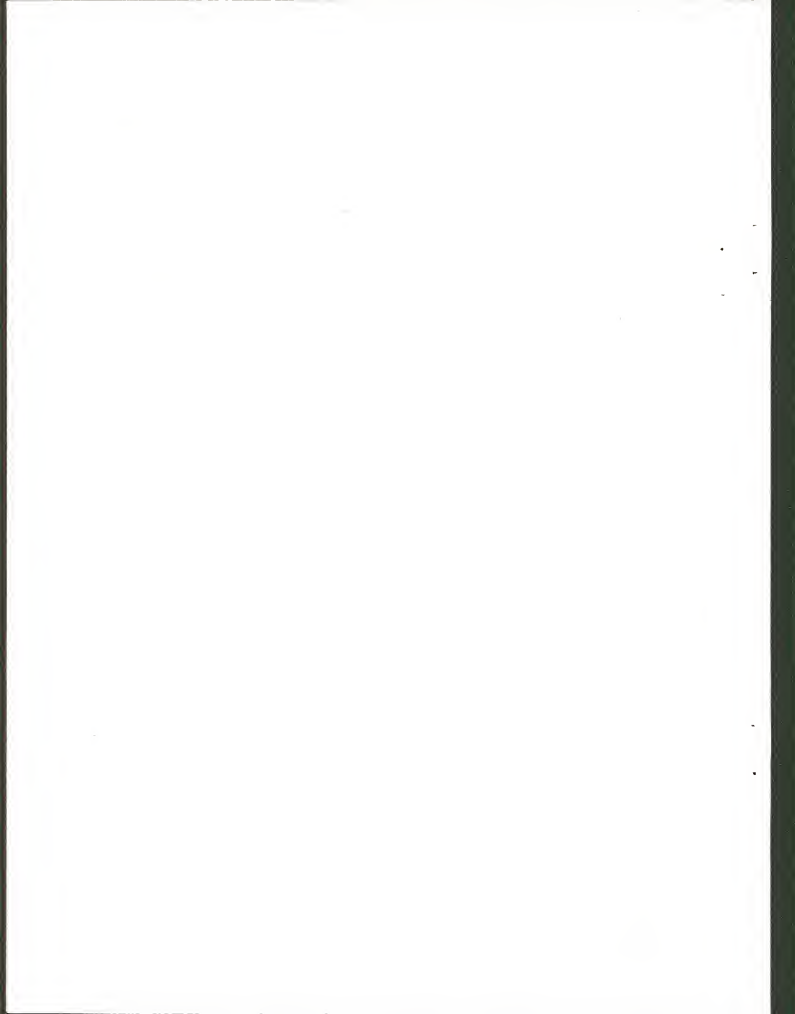
Year	Civilian Work Force	Total Employ- ment	Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment	Total Unemploy- ment	Unemployed as Percent of Work Force
	Number of Persons, Annual Average				Percent
1966	3,793	3,521	2,784	272	7.2
1967	3,704	3,465	2,753	239	6.5
1968	3,438	3,205	2,462	233	6.8
1969	3,960	3,667	2,878	293	7.4

DETERMINATIONS BY MONTH: January 1969 through September 1970

<u>1969</u>					
January	3,284	2,910	2,402	374	11.4
February	3,255	2,878	2,424	377	11.6
March	3,317	2,962	2,509	355	10.7
April	3,577	3,234	2,566	343	9.6
May	3,774	3,497	2,722	277	7.3
June	4,353	4,049	2,947	304	7.0
July	4,647	4,416	3,045	231	5.0
August	4,894	4,633	3,179	261	5.3
September	4,049	3,880	3,106	169	4.2
October	4,321	4,096	3,184	225	5.2
November	3,951	3,680	3,193	271	6.9
December	4,093	3,768	3,261	325	7.9

<u>1970</u>					
January	3,699	3,387	2,999	312	8.4
February	3,738	3,410	2,985	328	8.8
March	3,809	3,478	3,006	331	8.7
April	3,990	3,671	3,119	319	8.0
May	4,383	4,030	3,155	353	8.0
June	4,842	4,466	3,279	376	7.8
July*	4,714	4,414	3,276	300	6.4
August*	4,718	4,479	3,260	239	5.1
September*	3,942	3,726	3,048	216	5.5

* Preliminary.



DOMESTIC WATER

Domestic water in the county is used for human consumption, watering lawns, flowers, shrubbery and trees, firefighting, and other domestic uses.

In general, the available water is not of a highly desirable quality for human consumption and domestic irrigation purposes because of alkalinity, salinity, and mineral content. It is doubtful that these conditions can be improved economically.

Appraisal of the community water systems in Valley County follows:

1. Glasgow

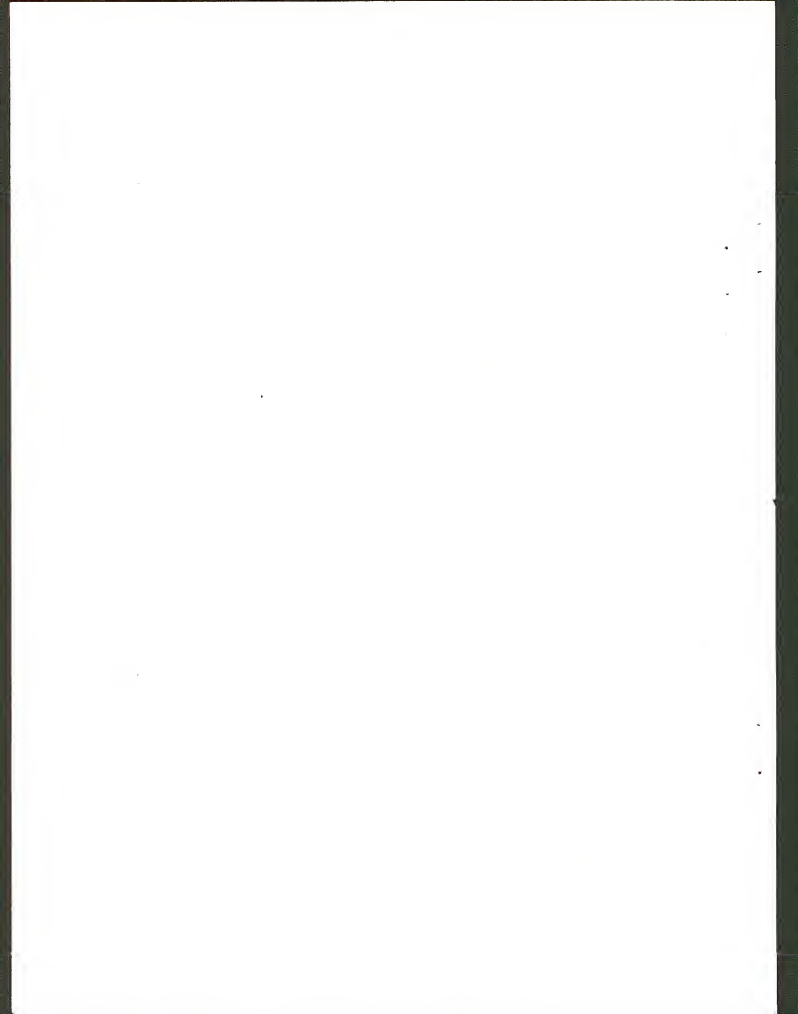
- (a) Present population is 6,000. The anticipated population by 1990 is expected to fluctuate little, unless significant industrial development takes place.
- (b) The present system is becoming less adequate as the present wells are silting in and slowly going dry.
- (c) The source of water is from wells in the Milk River valley.
- (d) An updated city water plan is now available.

2. Nashua

- (a) The present population of Nashua is approximately 750.
- (b) New water, distribution mains, and pumphouse constructed in 1974.

3. Opheim

- (a) Present population is approximately 400, anticipated population by 1990 is 345.
- (b) The present system appears to be adequate and no expansion would likely be necessary in the near future.
- (c) The source of water is two wells with a combined capacity of 132 gpm.



4. Frazer

- (a) Present population is 410 and probable population by 1990 will be 350.
- (b) The present water system was established in 1969. This system appears to be adequate with no expansion necessary.
- (c) Source of water is from two wells with a combined capacity of 45 gpm. There is a 75,000 gallon elevated storage tank. It may be necessary to provide an additional source as the need arises.

5. Tampico

- (a) Present population is 35 and the population is not likely to increase substantially.
- (b) Present source of water is individual wells which are about 50 feet in depth.

6. Hinsdale

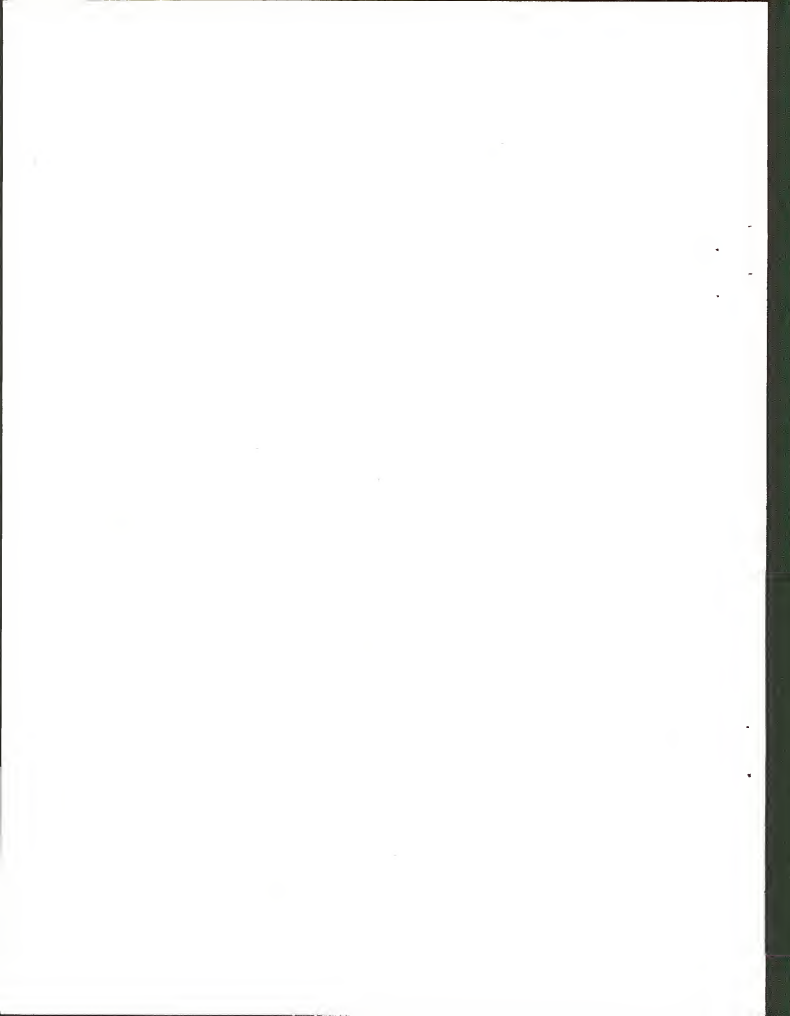
- (a) Present population is about 350 and the 1990 population is estimated to be about 300.
- (b) The present system appears to be adequate for the community as long as it is maintained in reasonable condition.
- (c) Water source is a dug well, capacity of 300 gpm, with a storage tank of 100,000 gallons.

7. Oswego

- (a) Present population is about 18 with no anticipated increase by 1990.
- (b) The present water supply is from individual wells approximately 60 feet deep.

8. Richland

- (a) Present population is about 45 and by 1990 it is estimated that the population will decline to about 25.



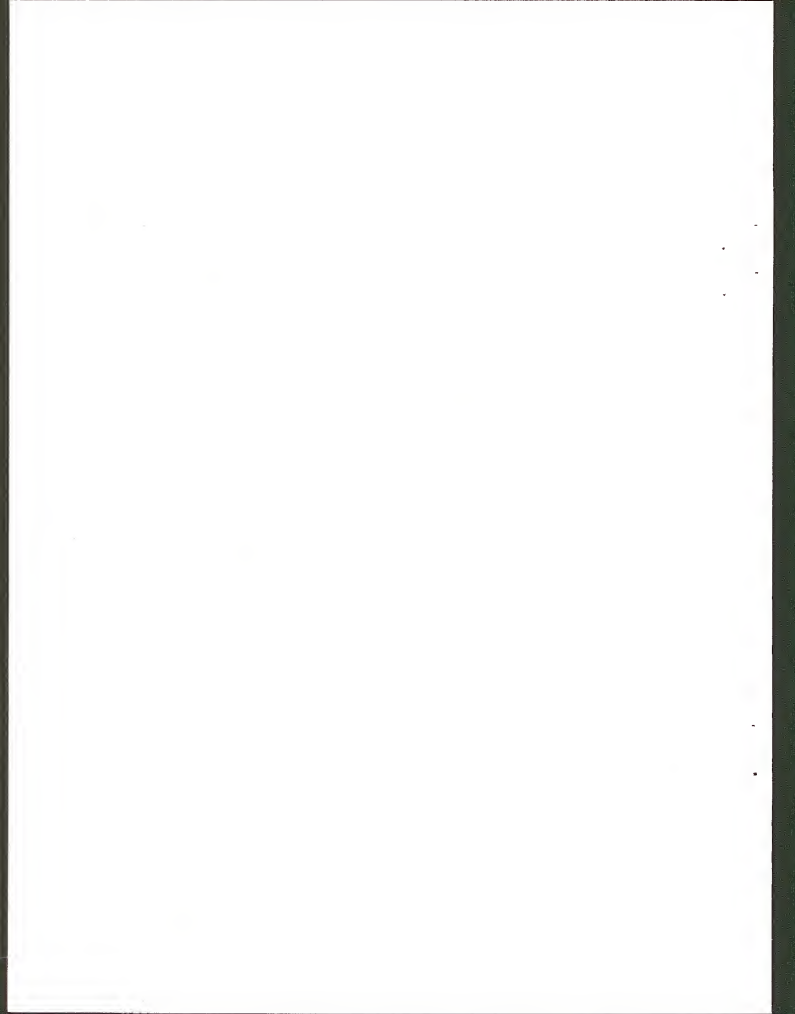
- (b) The community obtains their water supply from private wells. The quantity and quality of the water is good. Wells range in depth from twenty-two to fifty-two feet.

9. Glentana

- (a) The present population is about 52 and is expected to decline to 45 by 1990.
- (b) The present water system appears to be adequate for the community.
- (c) The source of water is private wells that range from 50 to 100 feet in depth.

10. Vandalia

- (a) The present population of Vandalia is 18 and is expected to decline to 10 by 1990.
- (b) The water supply is obtained from private wells averaging about 50 feet in depth. There is an adequate quantity of water available. The quality is reportedly not very good since taste is apparent.



COMMUNITY SEWER SYSTEM FACILITIES

Each use of water adds some material or alters some characteristic enough to change the original quality of the water and often to pollute it. Wastes discharged into water courses can make their way into underground aquifers and pollute the ground water so that it is unsuitable for further use.

At the present approximately 8430 or 65% of the Valley County population are presently served by community sewer facilities. By 1990 about 72% or 12,900 people will have access to community facilities.

The following is the existing situation of sewer systems in Valley County:

1. Nashua

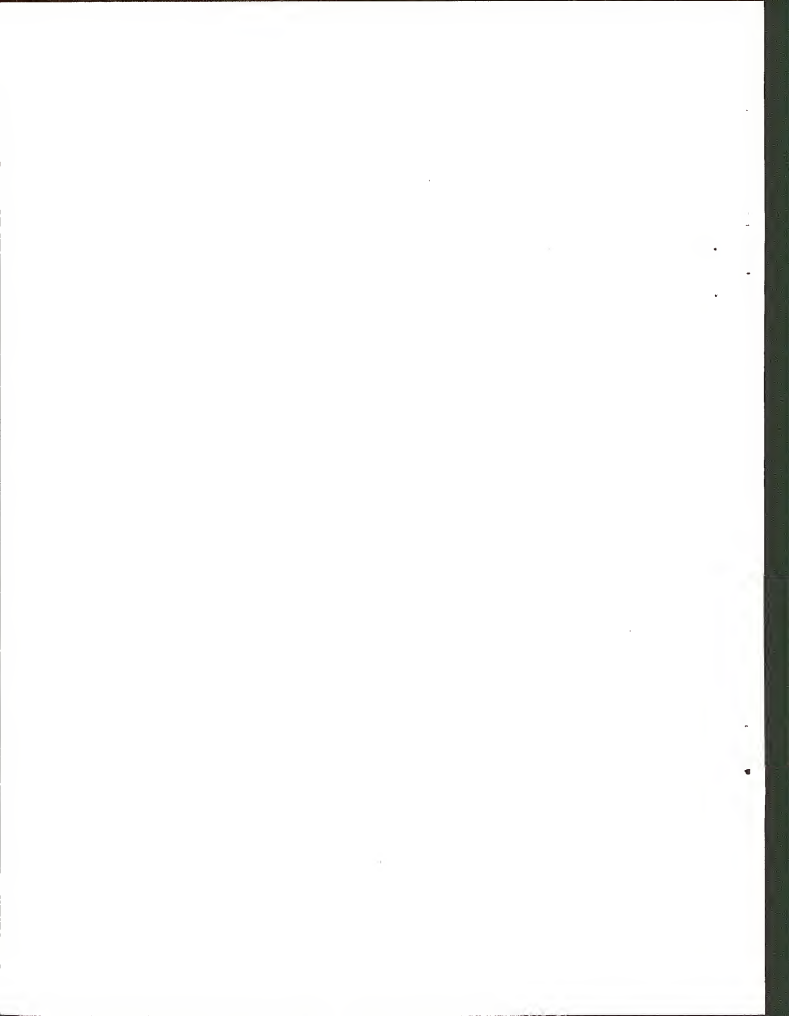
- (a) A community sewer system is in existence. Sewage is pumped through a four inch force main to the treatment facility, a nine acre waste water stabilization pond located north of town.
- (b) No major expansion or enlargement of the system appears necessary to adequately meet the needs of the community through 1990.

2. Frazer

- (a) Residents of this community have access to a sewer system. This system carries sewage to the treatment facility which consists of a 3.3 acre waste water stabilization pond.
- (b) This facility is presently in good condition, and has adequate capacity for present sewage. No major improvements or expansion appear necessary through 1990.

3. Tampico

- (a) The present population of Tampico use private septic tanks for sewage disposal. The soil is sandy and gravelly and provides good drainage for septic tank overflows.
- (b) The population is expected to decline to 25 by 1990, and the present facilities appear adequate to serve the present and future needs.



4. Hinsdale

- (a) Sewage is presently collected to a point at the north edge of town where the treatment facility is located. This consists of a septic tank and a new settling pond 100' x 200' constructed in 1974.

This new settling pond made it possible to furnish a sewage disposal system to the west side of town which was not under the system before.

- (b) The community sewer system is adequate for the needs of this population.

5. Oswego

- (a) This community uses private septic tanks for sewage disposal. The soil consists of a tight clay material which does not accept overflow from the septic tanks.
- (b) A community sewer system is feasible for the reduced population. Sewage treatment could be provided by a one acre waste water stabilization pond.

6. Richland

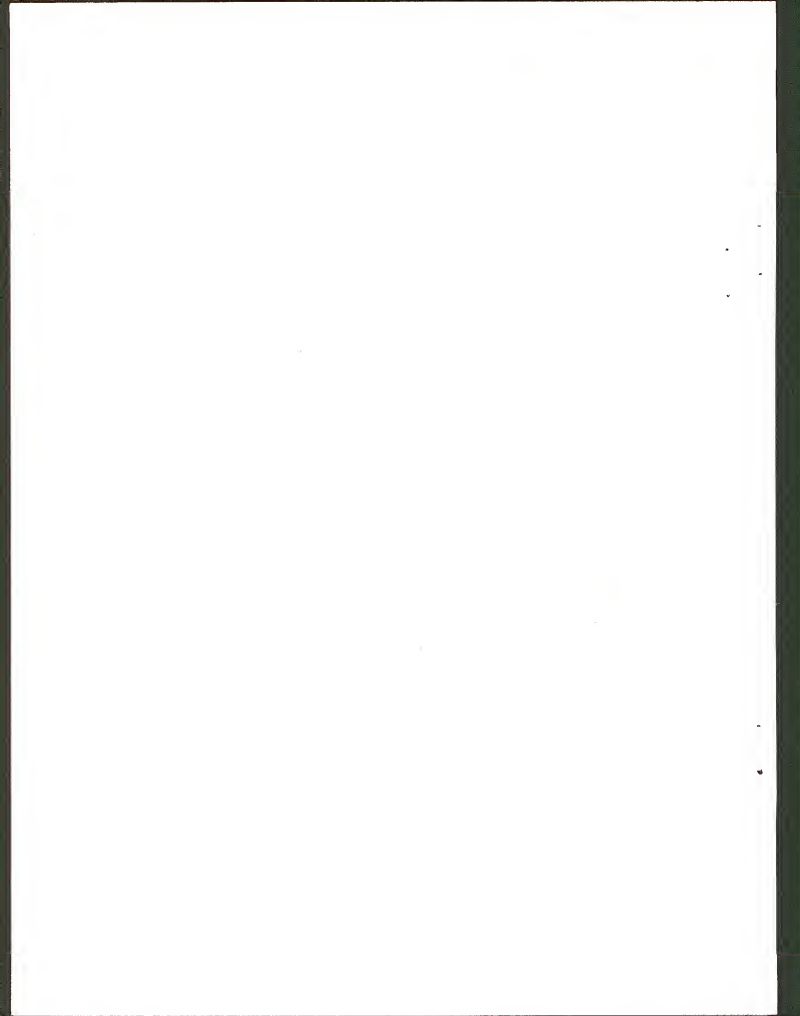
The present population of this community use private septic tanks for sewage disposal. Excellent drainage for septic tank overflow is provided by a gravel layer about five to six feet below the ground surface. The existing sanitary facilities will be adequate for the needs of the community through 1990.

7. Glentana

- (a) The people of Glentana use private septic tanks for sewage disposal. The soil is a tight clay which does not readily accept overflow from septic tanks.
- (b) With an estimated 1975 population of 50, a community sewer system would be feasible. Sewage disposal could be handled by a one-half acre waste water stabilization pond which would be adequate through 1990.

8. Vandalia

Private septic tanks are presently used for sewage disposal. The soil is sandy and gravelly and readily accepts sewage overflow. These facilities will adequately serve the needs of the present and future population of this community.



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INSTALLATIONS

THE GLASGOW AIR FORCE BASE

The Base is a \$100 million Defense Department installation located 18 miles north of Glasgow, and 39 miles south of the Canadian border. It is on Highway #247, and occupies 6,837 acres.

History--1955 activated as Air Defense Command Base, 1958 enlarged for bombers, 1960 changed to SAC Base, 1963 additional facilities to the wing.

On Nov. 19, 1964, Base closure announced; June 30, 1968 Base closed; reactivation started for other uses. The facilities are of modern, permanent construction with a 13,500 ft. by 300 ft. runway with parallel taxiway, tower and landing aids, DME & ILS, hydraulic fueling system with large fuel storage capacity, and appurtenances which accommodated defense operations and the former 8500 on-base population. It is served by a railroad spur from Glasgow.

It is a comparatively self-contained community made up of several entities: 1. Mountain-Plains Training Center for disadvantaged families of a six-state area. A national experiment to test the results and feasibility of such programs formerly administered in urban areas; 2. The Air Force commands the Base which has been designated one of seven satellite fields in the U.S. for dispersal of B-52's and Tankers with rotating standby crews from another base; 3. Tumpance Co. has the operations and maintenance contract for the Base; 4. The State of Montana operates a WIN program and has shown good results; 5. A portion of the hospital has been opened up as an out-patient clinic for Base residents under the direction of Programs Research Institute, as well as a First-Aid station of the U.S. Air Force personnel.

The Air Base is a self-contained community to the extent of a shopping center, police and fire protection, out-patient clinic, chapel, library, child development center, grade school, bowling alley, movie theater, gym & recreation program, hobby shop, night club and dining room, gas station, as well as a quick-lunch counter and dining area. It also has central heating system for utility buildings, natural gas heat for capehart housing and oil heat for MCP housing. Water source is the Missouri River with water treatment plant on Base. There are 959 units of Capehart housing, 267 units of MCP housing with 40 trailer parking spaces.



The Fort Peck Dam and Recreation Area

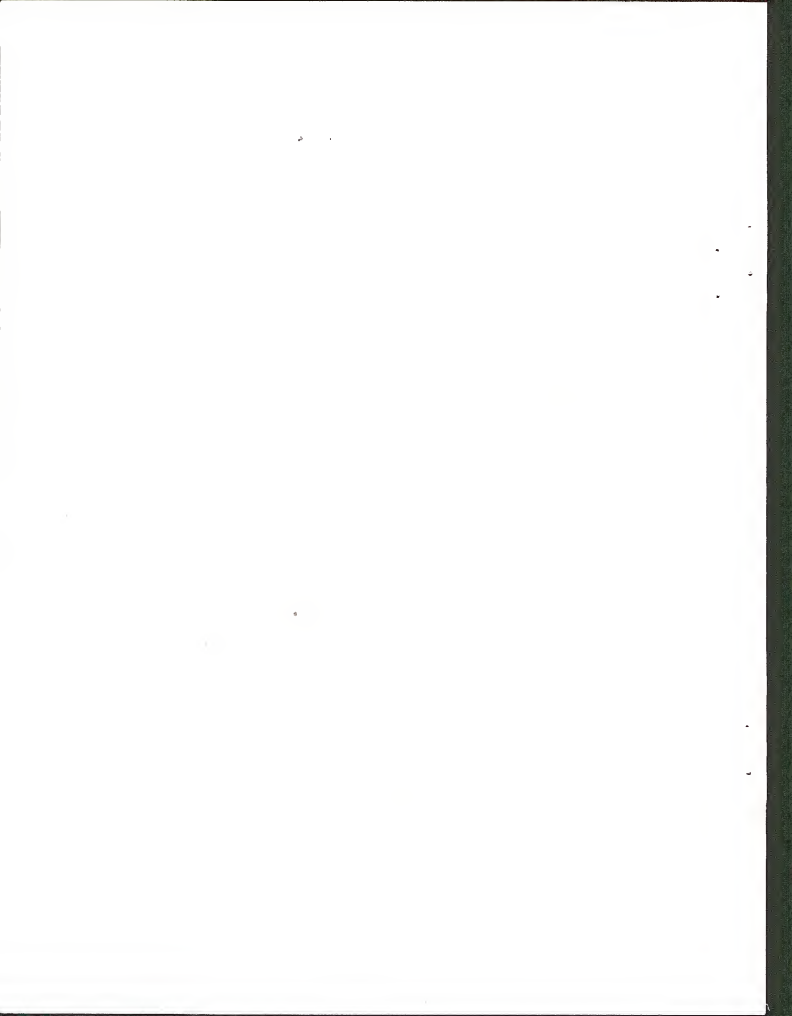
The Dam, located on the Missouri River, was approved and construction started in 1933 during the depression, giving work to some 10,000 people at the peak of construction. The reservoir is designed to provide 19,000 acre-feet of space for water storage. When filled to capacity, it has a water surface area of 247,000 acres with a shoreline of over 1500 miles and provides excellent recreational opportunities.

Two powerhouses were added after the dam construction. No. 1 went on the line in 1943 and No. 2 in 1961. Highest production from the five generators was in 1965 with 1,533,341 MWH for the year. The stored water has enhanced downstream navigation, power, flood control and irrigation.

Stable power generation is provided for area residents and REA's are the preferential customers, excess is absorbed in the integrated system. Irrigation pump permits are being issued to ranchers around the perimeter of the lake.

Opheim Radar Station

The Opheim Radar Station is a U.S. Air Force facility located 3 miles west of Opheim, Montana. This facility is located to provide Radar Surveillance for the area. The facility is approximately 15 acres in size and has a population of approximately 250 persons. This station is a generally self-contained facility with exchange, commissary, recreation facilities and hobby shops located on the grounds.



TRANSPORTATION

AIRFIELDS

The runway at the Air Base is Portland cement concrete 13,500 ft. long, 300 ft. wide with 1,000 ft. overruns each end with a 75 ft. wide keel. It will support loads of 500,000 lbs., wheel loads 2,450 lbs./sq. in. The main runway at 2,700 ft. elevation would have an equivalency of 9,460 ft. of sea level length. Taxiways are constructed of Portland cement concrete, 470,000 SY, parallels complete length of runway and connects runway to operational aprons at five points. The tower is operational, due to present Air Force Status. There is requirement of 12 hour advanced notice to land, except in emergencies. It has DME and ILS and Tacan instruments.

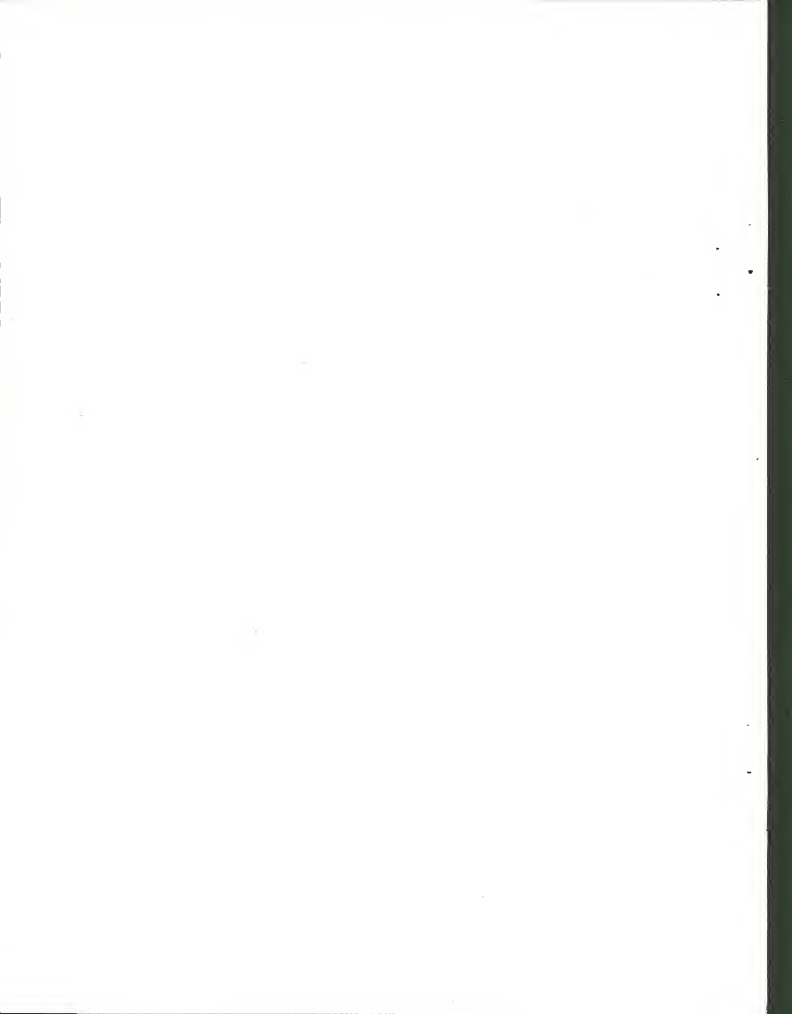
Aprons

1. SAC - Portland cement concrete, 207,000 SY, will support loads of 610,000 pounds, surface in good condition.
2. ADC - Portland cement concrete, 207,000 SY will support loads up to 110,000 pounds, surface in fair condition.
3. Warm Up - Portland cement concrete, 55,775 SY, will support loads up to 570,000 pounds, surface in good condition.

CITY-COUNTY AIRPORT

The City-County Airport is located adjoining Glasgow on the plateau above the city to the north. This was built during WW II as a final training base for B-17 bomber crews. Was later acquired for a City-County Airport. It is FAA rated; is served by Frontier Airlines, one flight terminating to the east at Minot, N.D., the west bound at Great Falls, Montana, each day.

There is a U.S. Weather Bureau station in headquarters building, as well as a fixed base operator who has a charter service with instrument rated pilots and flight instructors. There is a newly located Aircraft & Engineer Shop. Two runways at elevation 2293', runway 12 & 30 is 6000' long, runway 7 & 25 is 5000' long, paved and lighted. Aircraft Radio & Navigation Facilities--1) a VOR (115.9 MHz) 2) a Homer (339 MHz) 3) a remotored radio communications facility to the Great Falls Air Traffic Control or ATC on 125.00 MHz 4) a local telephone number (228-2751) for direct access to Miles City FAA Station for flight planning and pilot briefing 5) a DME (Distance Measuring Equipment) is



available by tuning to Glasgow Air Force Base Tacan. 6) Published Instrument Approach chart for VOR approaches, ADF approaches can be made on the homer. 7) Alternate Airport at Air Base which has DME and ILS, as well as control tower and crash recovery capabilities. Crash fire equipment will be available this year (1974) at local airport.

RAILROAD

Northern main line of Burlington Northern Railroad with heavy freight traffic. Also on designated AMTRAK passenger service. One train east and west daily. Spur line to the Air Base for freight service. Spur line southwest of Glasgow to Bentonite area.

BUS SERVICE

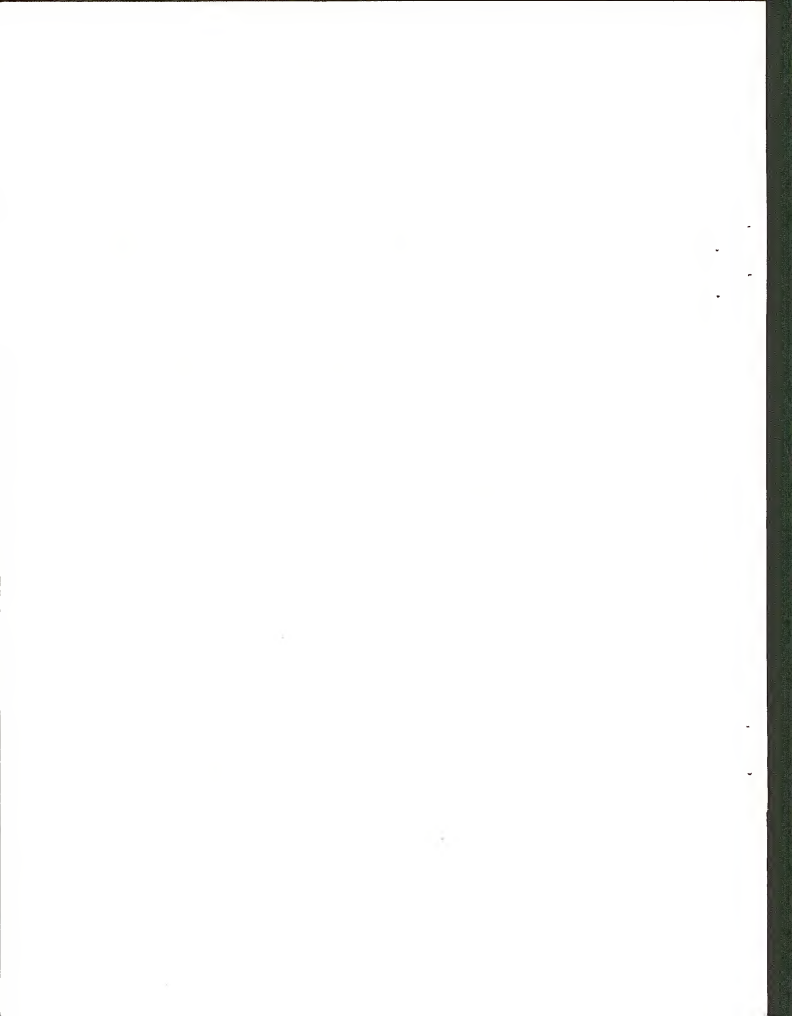
Missouri Valley Trails operates passenger service east and west daily.

MOTOR FREIGHT LINES

Hart Motor Express, United Buckingham, Ringsby System, REA Express as well as moving firms. Considerable movement of grain and livestock by truck freight. Parcel service now becoming available via AMTRAK.

HIGHWAYS

U. S. Highway #2 East-West interconnects at Glasgow with #24 South to Interstate #94 at Glendive or Miles City or South into Wyoming. Also #247 North to Glasgow Air Base, Opheim and port of entry to Canada. Valley County has a good, elevated, gravel road network with some farm-to-market paved secondary roads in various parts of the county. Additional paved farm-to-market roads are needed. The secondary highway from Opheim to Richland now being paved.



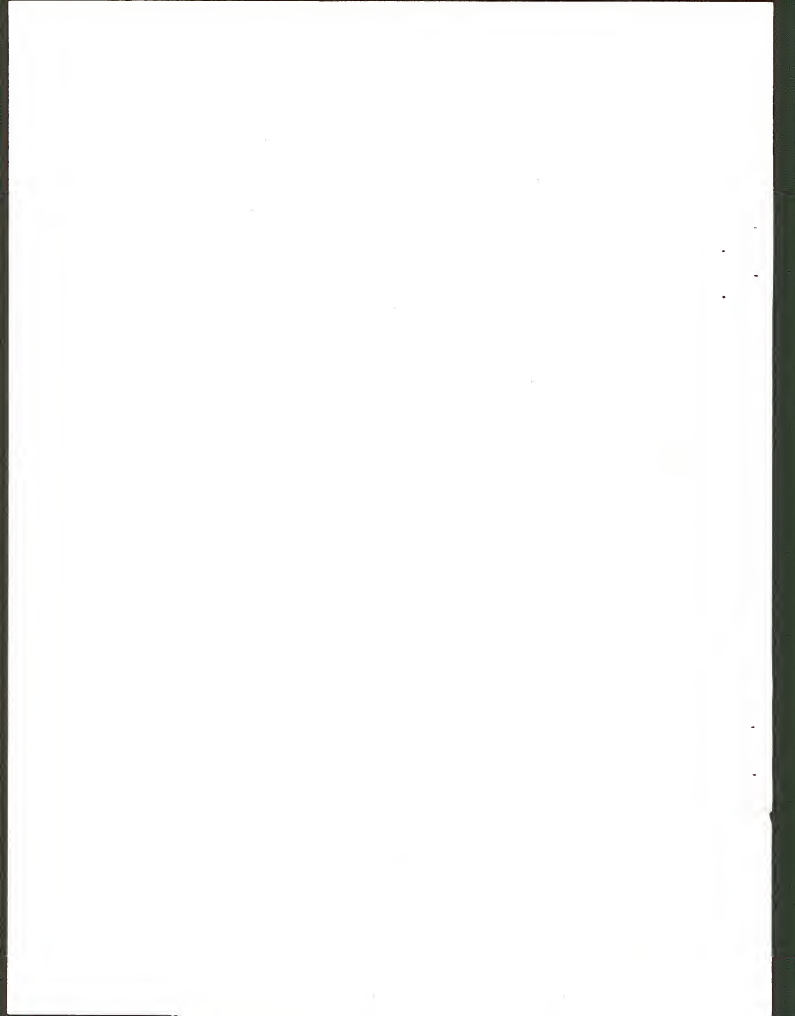
COMMUNICATIONS

Valley County is fortunate to have various methods of communications to enable agencies and local organizations to keep a rural area informed.

Radio station KLTZ can be heard throughout Valley County and into the adjoining counties. This provides an excellent outlet for information to the public. KLTZ is a designated Emergency Broadcasting station. It also provides an outlet for community announcements.

Our local papers, the Glasgow Courier, and the Independent Tribune, keep Valley county residents informed. Many local residents subscribe to either the Great Falls Tribune or Billings Gazette. There is also TV coverage from Great Falls and Williston, N.D. on local news. Cable TV provides stations from Salt Lake City and Spokane.

Telephone, personal letters or messages are also common methods of communication. Some persons are radio senders and receivers for timely message transmissions.



LAND

Agriculture is the leading industry in Valley County. Its stability and potential for growth is largely dependent on management of the land resource.

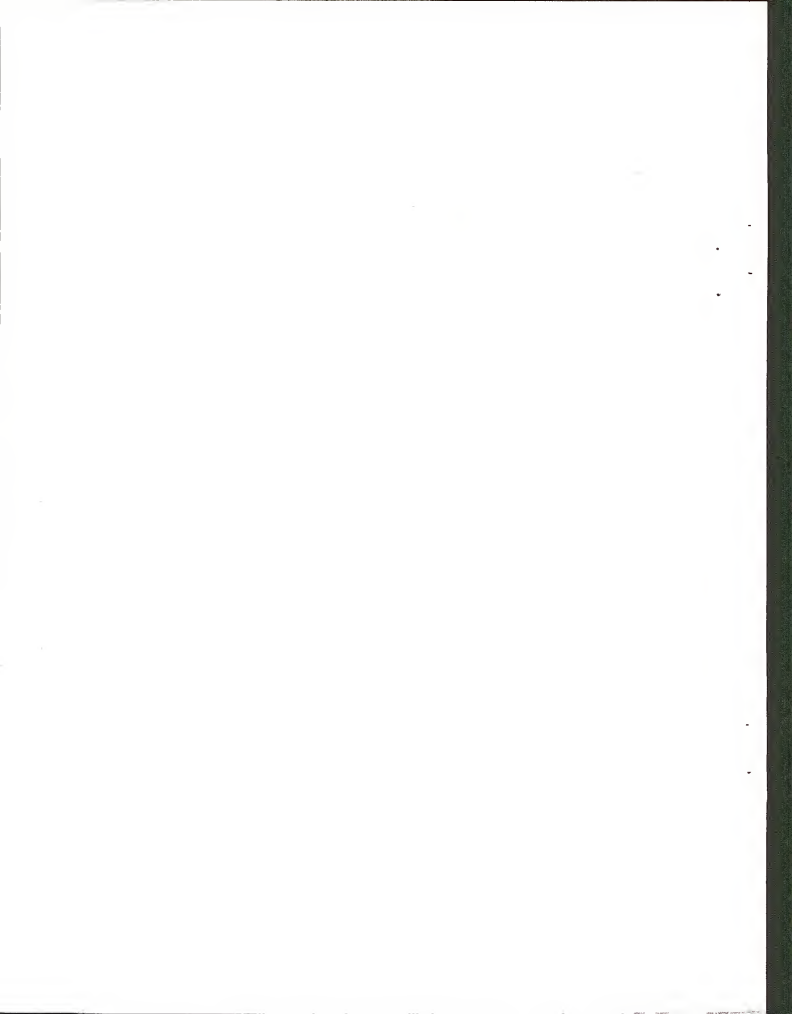
Land Use Areas are shown in the following table. This information is based on the 1967 Conservation Needs Inventory.

<u>LAND USE</u>	<u>ACRES</u>		
<u>Cropland</u>		Land Ownership (square miles)	5,104
Dryland	652,806	Private	34% 1,767
Irrigated	13,430	Federal	49% 2,477
		State	7% 335
		Indian	10% 525
<u>Pasture</u>			
Dryland	27,500		
Irrigated	2,500		
<u>Hayland</u>		Land Use (acres)	3,175,040
Dryland	9,226	Federal non-cropland	1,094,886
Irrigated	18,000	Urban and built-up 1/	25,953
		Small water areas	4,504
<u>Woodlands</u>	24,848	Agriculture	2,049,697
		Cropland	693,462 34%
		Pasture	30,000 2%
<u>Range</u>		Rangeland	1,278,887 62%
Private Ownership	1,278,887	Forest	24,848 2%
Federal	1,094,886	Other	22,500)
<u>Other Land</u>			
1/ Not in Farms	30,457		
2/ In Farms	<u>22,500</u>		
Total Valley County	3,175,040		

1/ Includes cities, towns, roads, railroads, smallwater areas, etc.

2/ Farmsteads, farm roads, feedlots, field ditches, etc.

Rangeland comprises about 75% of the land in Valley County, of which about half is federally owned. The majority of these lands are not suitable for crop production because of soil or topography. Thus livestock production is a major enterprise in the county.



The Rangeland Inventory for Valley County indicates that about half of the rangeland needs conservation treatment and improved management to bring it to good or better condition. Cost return studies show an economic impact of \$2.50 per acre if rangeland is improved from fair to good condition. For Valley County this would net an economic impact of over \$2,500,000 per year.

Alternatives for dryland cropping are limited. Wheat and barley are the main crops grown. A cropping sequence of alternate crop and fallow is used because of the limited rainfall received during the growing season. In some areas saline problem occur as a result of lack of use of available moisture. In these cases flexible cropping systems should be considered.

The irrigated land in Valley County lies along the floodplain of the Milk and Missouri Rivers. The bulk of these lands have heavy to moderately heavy clay soils not suited to intensive cultivation. These soils, because of poor permeability, need special drainage measures. Over half of the irrigated land in the county is owned in conjunction with a dryland range unit and is kept in hay production to provide a winter feed base for the livestock operation.

A county-wide soil survey is currently being made by the Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies. When completed in 1975, this survey will be a basis for making wise decisions regarding land use and treatment.



RANGE AND FORAGE

Valley is primarily a rangeland county. Seventy-six percent of the area is grassland. The largest source of income in Valley County is livestock production, which is based on the grazing of these lands.

Historically, the rangelands of the county have been overgrazed or mismanaged until today they are yielding only about one half of their known potential.

During the past two decades, range management has been applied to the land in varying degrees and in many ways. The result has been a pattern of fragmented management with wide variety of success or failure.

Much progress has been made where range research, information from universities, and technical assistance have been employed. Coordination of existing services and extending these services to all ranges throughout the county are needed.

Hay production in the county appears to be adequate for the present livestock. However, with improved ranges and tame pastures and increased feedlot operations anticipated, a subsequent increase in livestock numbers, hay production will have to be increased. There is a tremendous potential for increased hay production by improved irrigation systems, irrigation water management, proper drainage and proper application of fertilizer.

Range Management - Education programs have been conducted on improving range, by fertilization, developing water sites, pitting, scalping, reseeding, rest rotation to increase production.

Extension and cooperating agencies have a demonstrational research project on the Nyquist allotment on Buggy Creek, to evaluate methods of mechanical control of club moss.

Continued education is needed to encourage ranchers to apply proven Range Management techniques and other technology that will increase production and also protect the land resource.



AGRICULTURAL WATER

A complete inventory of the water resources of Valley County is contained in the Water Resources Survey published in 1968 by the Montana Water Resources Board.

Groundwater supplies in the county are generally adequate for domestic needs and provide some water for livestock. Additional storage ponds and wells for livestock water are needed in all parts of the county and particularly in the south half.

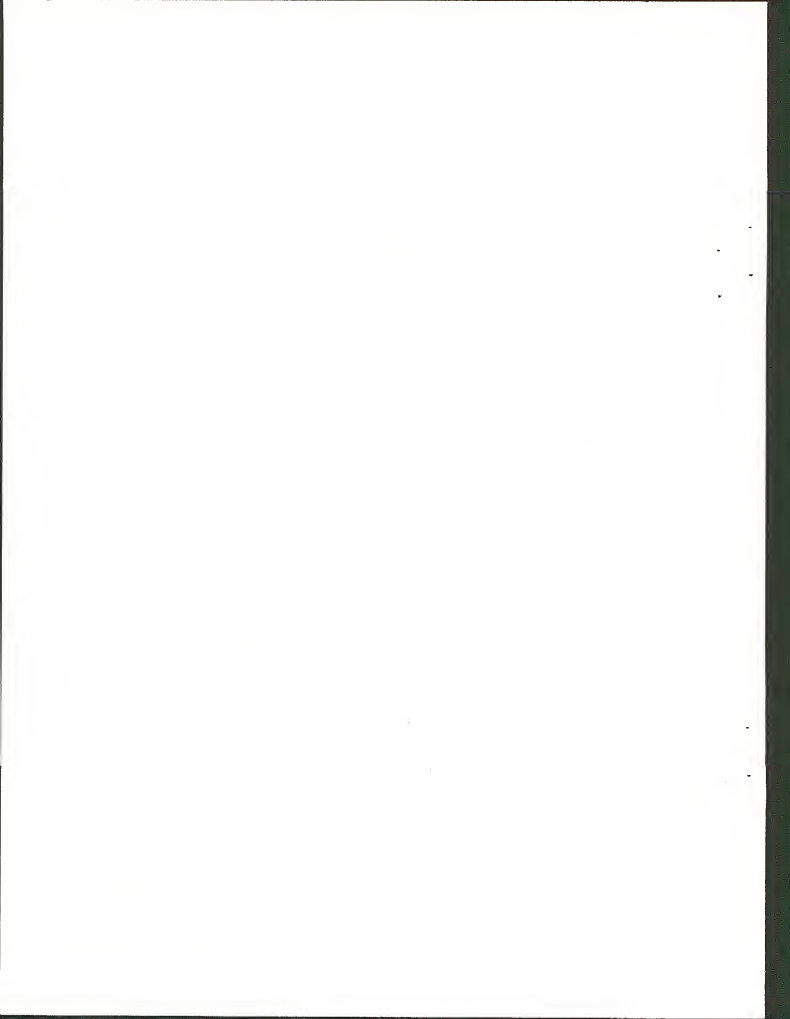
Water for irrigation is supplied from the following sources:

1. The Milk River Project (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.)
2. Rock Creek Canal Co. (Diversion of spring runoff from Rock Creek.)
3. Wiota Project; Water supplied by B.I.A. pumps on the Missouri River.
4. Private pumps on the Missouri River, Milk River, Beaver Creek and Rock Creek.
5. A small acreage northwest of Hinsdale is irrigated with water from the Frenchman Dam.

Irrigation water supplies are generally adequate for present needs during normal years but are not adequate during drouth years.

About 8,000 acres under the Rock creek diversion get only spring flooding each year. Supplemental water is needed to bring this area to its full potential. A proposed PL-566 Watershed Project on Willow creek, tributary to Rock creek, would provide additional irrigation water for this project.

An outlet channel with control gates, from Fort Peck Lake through Duck creek to the Willow creek drainage south of Glasgow would provide additional irrigation water for the lower Milk river project and possibly irrigate portions of the south bench area.



SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

The conservation of the county's soil and water has been progressing for several decades. However, much still remains to be done. Recent agricultural economics has resulted in more acreage being put into cultivation. Some of this land is marginal or not suited for cropping.

Conservation of our natural resources is everybody's business and the soil is the basis of everyone's livelihood. The basis of the economy of Valley county is agriculture. Under the leadership of an active local Conservation District, the public must become more aware of the necessity for and the benefits to be derived from good sound conservation.

Conservation of our environment, and improvement where needed is a must for every individual, city dweller and rural people alike. This means soil, water, air, wildlife and natural beauty.

The 1967 Conservation Needs Inventory and the county-wide soil survey, now in progress, fairly well pinpoint problem areas and specific treatments can be applied as needed.

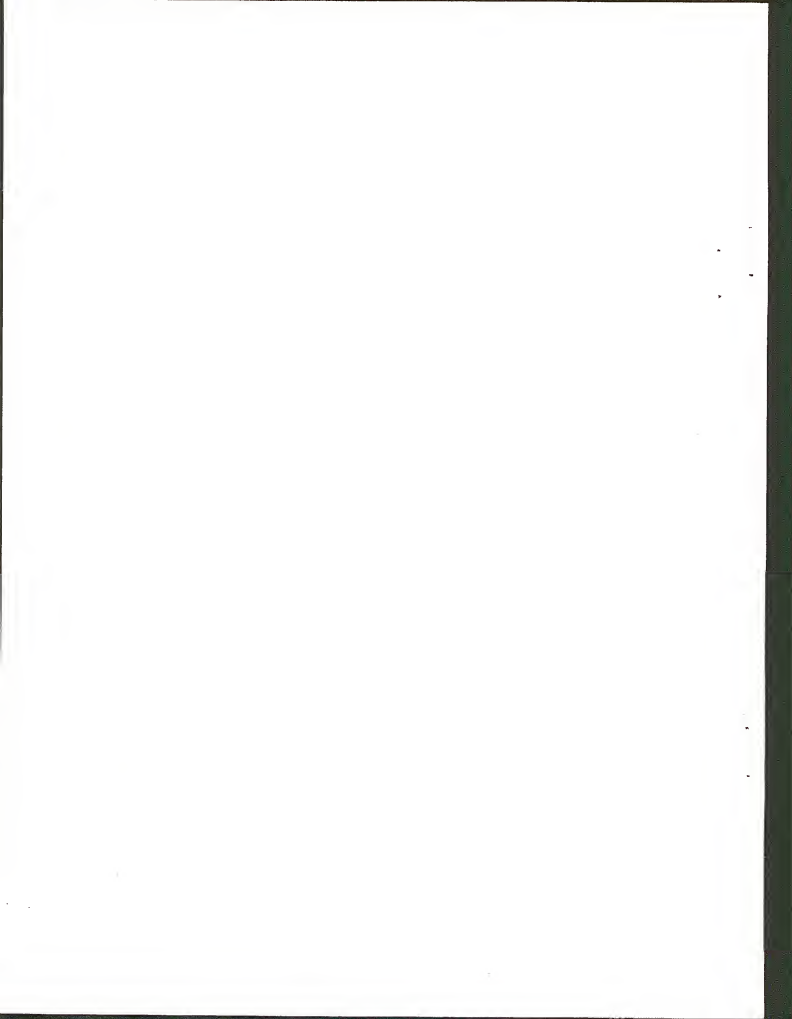
SALINE SEEP AREAS

Areas of formerly good cropland are being ruined by precipitation not used by growing plants. Although not extensive in the county as yet, indications are that it may become a serious problem in some areas.

A combination of factors cause saline seep. They are: the practice of summerfallow; salts in the subsoil and lower strata; and impermeable layers which prevent continued downward movement of water.

The buildup of water table, saturated with salts and alkali can take many years. Eventually it will expose itself in low areas and hillsides. Here it builds up until it wets the surface. Evaporation, over a long period, concentrates salts on the surface until plant growth ceases.

Sites for study of saline problems have been established in the county and should provide assistance to landowners in dealing with saline problems.



CEREAL GRAINS AND OTHER CROPS

Valley County is an agriculturally oriented county.

Cereal grains and livestock production are the major sources of income for the farm and ranch producer in the county. Wheat and barley are major grain crops producing cash income. Oats are produced for hay and feed grain for livestock producers.

Valley county has an average rainfall of 12.27 inches. Snowfall averages 33.8 inches with heavy fall in January. Growing season is 124 days, temperatures are above 32 degrees for 124 days of the year. This temperature climate produces high quality hard red spring and winter wheat with high protein content and excellent milling qualities.

The County has an acreage of 3,175,040 acres, of which 1,133,735 are federal lands. Acreage under irrigation 40,000 acres with a potential of 105,000. Most cereal grains are produced on dryland.

Grain Production - 1974

Hard Red Spring and Winter Wheat - 274,000 acres - yield per acre 24.3 - total yield 6,718,300 bushel - estimated value - \$33,591,500.

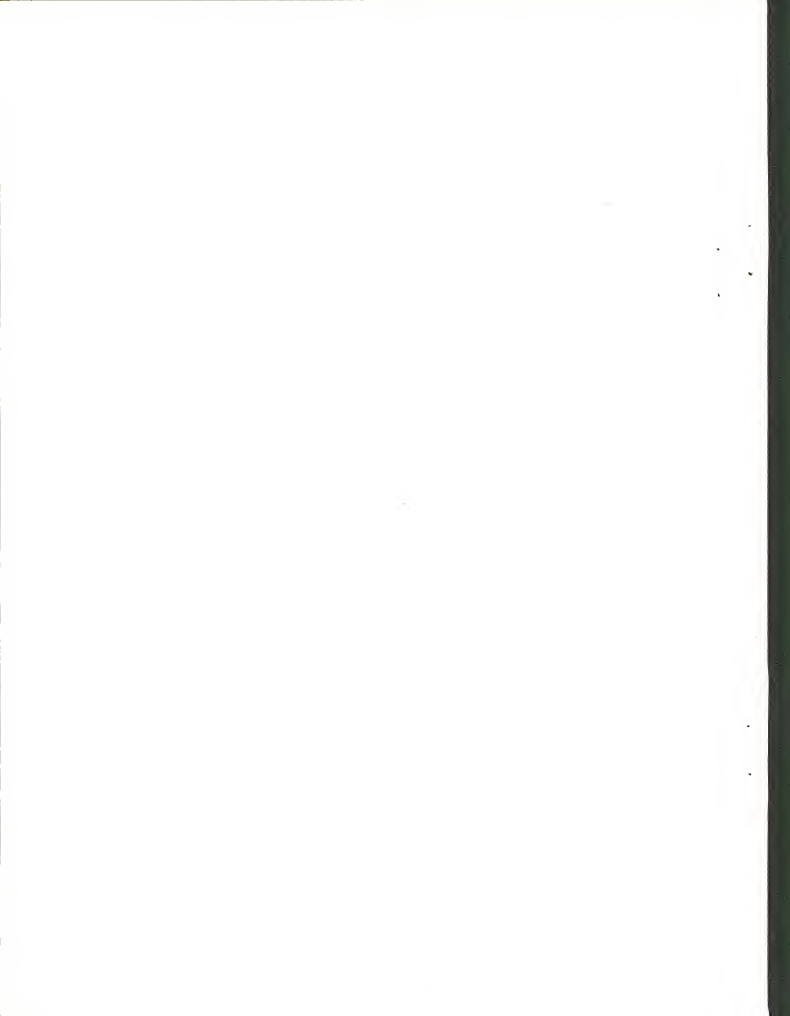
Field Barley - 60,000 acres - yield per acre 26.2 - total yield 1,572,000 bushel - value \$4,700,000.

Field Oats - Hay and Grain - 46,000 acres, valued at \$2,470,000.

Corn Silage - 3,700 acres, 18 tons per acre, value \$1,234,800.00.

Rye - 1,200 acres - 2,400 tons - value \$72,000.00.

Alfalfa and grass hays - 76,000 acres - average yield 2.2 tons - value \$6,688,000.00.



BEEF PRODUCTION

Producers of beef cattle have principally cow-calf operations. Some of the larger operations have cow-calf-yearling programs. The inventory of beef herds have been on the increase as a result of better management of range, increased forage production and other management of range, increased forage production and other management factors and technology employed in production.

Many ranchers are employing their own record keeping systems of herd production or are participating in Montana Beef Performance Association or Breeding Association programs.

Livestock Associations have sponsored educational meetings through the Extension service and commercial firms to encourage use of new technology.

Hay and grazing land prices have been on the increase, resulting in larger investments for each animal unit.

Marketing is done, largely, through the local auction yard, by contract selling or shipping direct to feeders and eastern auction yards.

Nutrition is of vital importance in livestock production. Extension Service has held educational meetings and office conferences on nutrition, and commercial feed companies have trained nutritionists to assist producers in determining balanced rations for their livestock. Many ranchers are having the home grown forages analysed for nutritive value and adding supplements for a balanced ration.

Breeding - Ranchers are improving quality and production by using performance tested sires. Several registered breeders in the county are participating in Montana Beef Performance and Beef Breeding Performance programs. They are producing performance tested sires and replacement females for commercial herds. Exotic breeds are being studied for use in crossbreeding programs, and have been adapted for increased production per animal unit.

Disease control - There is one veterinary firm in the county, which gives very good service to livestock producers.



SWINE

Swine production is becoming more attractive to small farm operators in Valley County. A farm operator may add a hog enterprise to his unit with a small investment, and without acquiring additional land. By doing this he can utilize family labor, home grown feeds and relatively small acreage. A net increase in farm income may be realized even though some additional supplements will have to be purchased.

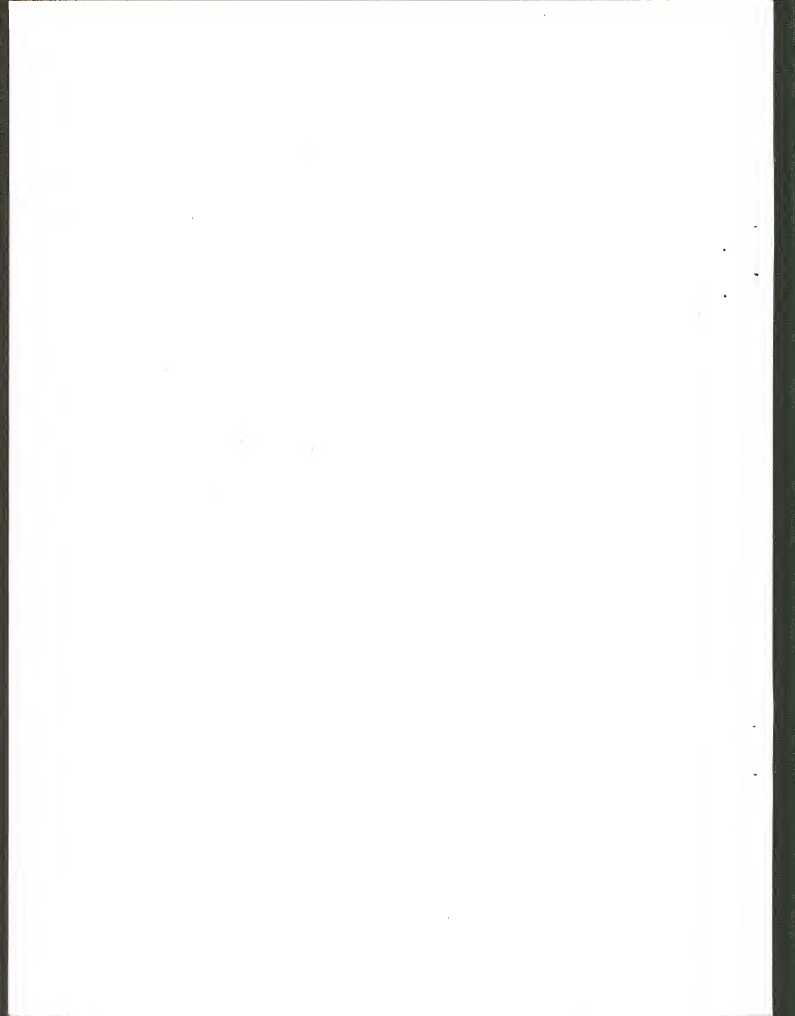
The local auction market at Glasgow is active and local veterinarians can adequately serve the health needs of the swine enterprise.

The Northeastern Swine Producers Association is very active and have helped secure a full time extension Swine Specialist and a research center in Bozeman. The Association has drawn on many resource people for their educational programs. Feed company nutritionists and other agri-business men are also becoming involved.

Operators are producing hogs with systems varying from A frame houses to confinement units. Hog production is on the increase mostly due to younger operators trying to increase net farm income.

SHEEP

Sheep numbers have been on a gradual decline for many years. This is similar to the state and national trend. The present price of wool and lambs is little in the way of encouragement to continue to sheep. About the only thing that keeps the sheep rancher in the sheep business is the wool incentive payment, and it appears in jeopardy, due to the heavy drain on import tax levies that provide the funds for the program. Synthetic fibers, changes in eating habits, ranch labor scarcity, and predators, all contribute to the sheepmen's problems, and it appears their number will continue to go down.



LIVESTOCK FEEDING

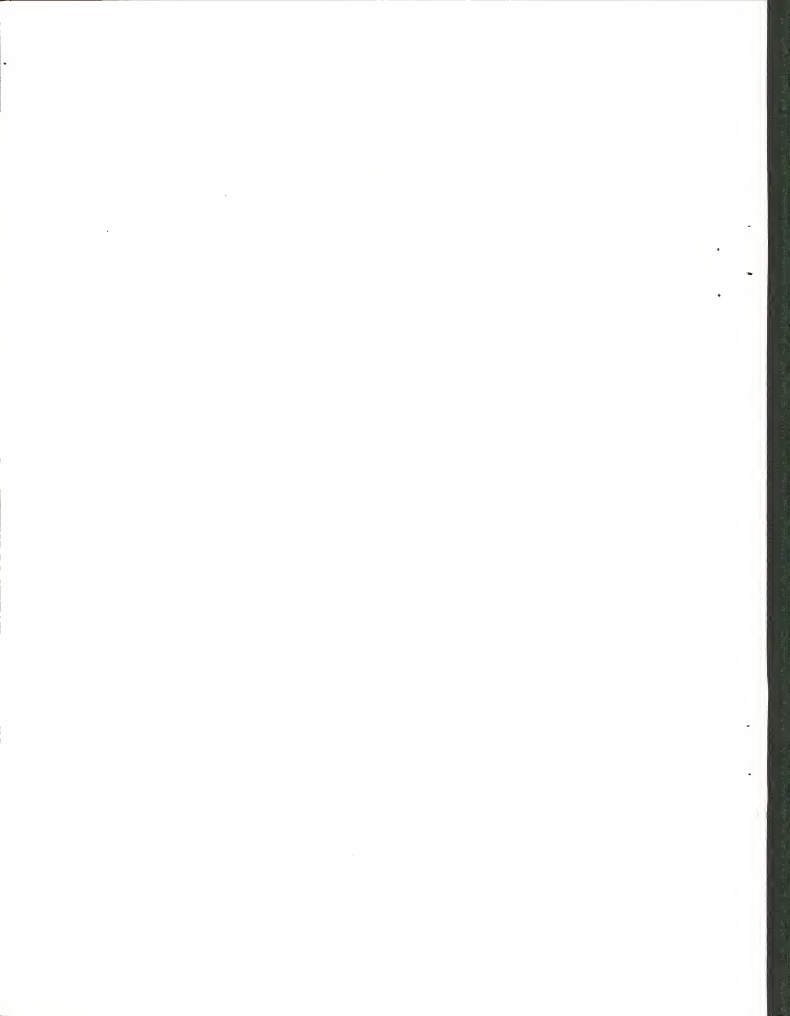
Valley County had an inventory in 1972 of some 87,800 head of all cattle and calves, with stock cows (3 years and older) totaling 47,600 of this figure. The traditional ranch operation is to produce weaner calves and yearlings for market outside of the area, with the bulk going to the corn belt and Minnesota.

Presently there are nine privately operated feed lots in the county which have 1,000 head or less, with about 1,500 head on feed and one commercial feedlot with about 4,000 head on feed. These numbers, coupled with seasonal feeding of backgrounded calves, is not sufficient to establish a balanced marketing situation.

Valley County was the focal point of a recent eleven-county resource study by Brelsford and Associates, which shows this area to have comparative advantages with other areas of Montana and other states in the livestock feeding business. This comes about by having our abundance of good grade cattle and feed, both barley and hay, with the potential for raising corn silage on the irrigated valleys of the Milk and Missouri rivers to further support such an effort.

The weather is favorable for fattening cattle, and although it does get cold at times, it usually does not extend over a very long period. Being an area of low humidity, the cold does not penetrate as severely as areas of high humidity. Protection from wind is of high consideration.

Hog feeding in Valley County is reaching proportions of a major industry, with the local sales ring having the largest live hog market in Montana.



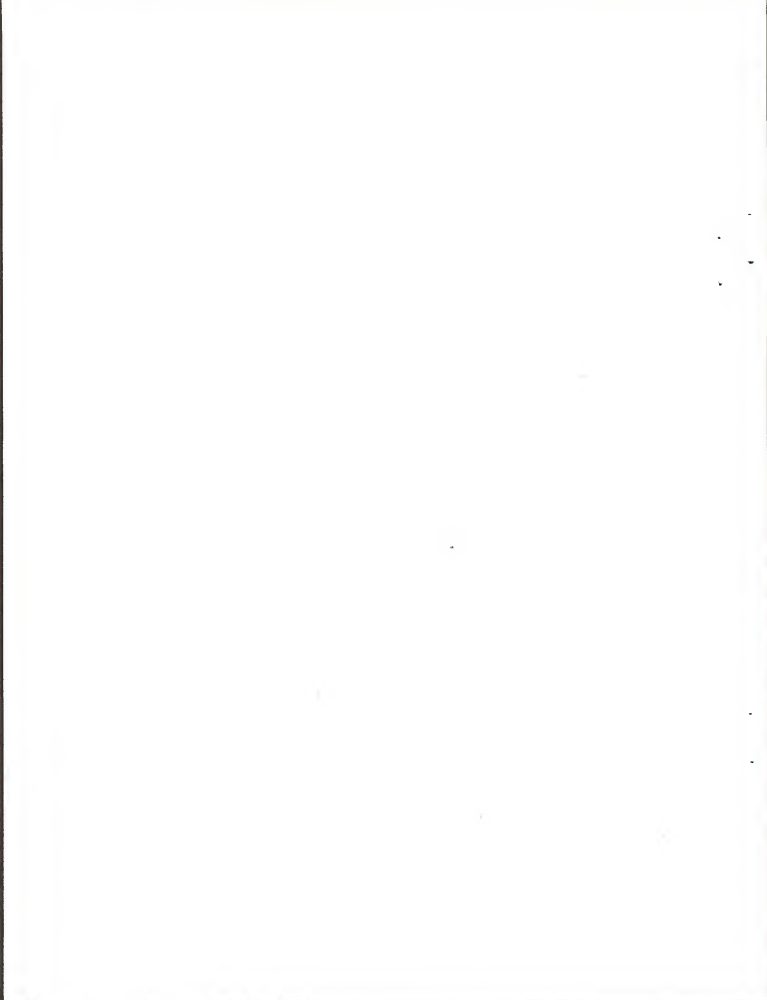
FARMSTEAD AND FIELD WINDBREAKS

Farmstead and field windbreaks have been planted on many farms and ranches in Valley county since 1955. From 1955 to 1966 an average of 80,000 trees were planted each year. Since 1966 total plantings have decreased to about 18,000 trees per year.

Most of the trees have been planted for farmstead and feedlot windbreaks to protect farm buildings and livestock from wind and snow. These are usually three to seven row plantings. A few single row field windbreak plantings have been made on sandy soils to minimize wind erosion. Major benefits derived from tree plantings are as follows:

1. Protection of livestock.
2. Provide for human comfort.
3. Decrease soil erosion from wind.
4. Enhance beauty of country side.
5. Provide wildlife habitat.
6. Provide a more habitable environment.

It is estimated that 70% of the farmers and ranchers in the county have participated in the tree planting program. There is still a great need to plant trees in the county for feedlot windbreaks and field shelter belts.



WILDLIFE

Valley County is blessed with an abundance of native wildlife. A wide variety of habitat types are present which in turn allows a variety of wildlife species to exist.

Sharp-tailed and sage grouse are present in high numbers, a situation which should continue if extensive habitat manipulation does not occur. Good habitat minimizes the effects of extremes in weather conditions.

Antelope are found throughout the county but a critical lack of winter range in the northern portion will prevent any great increase in their numbers for very long.

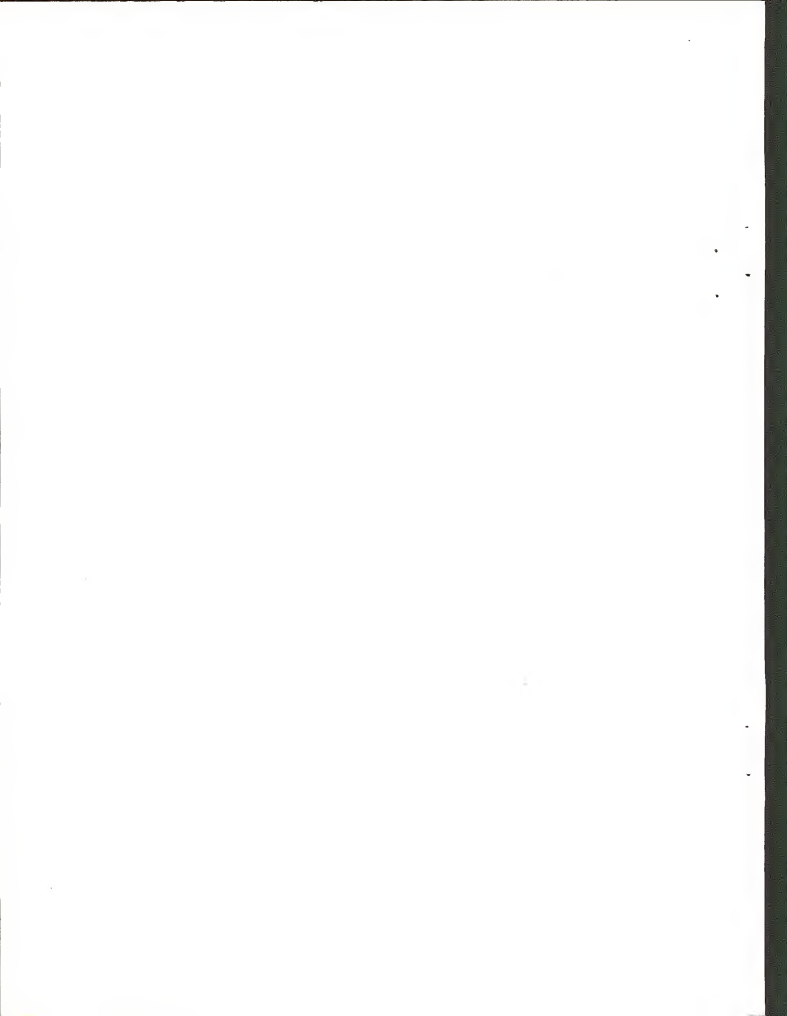
Both mule deer and white-tailed deer are abundant. Adequate harvest of white-tailed deer is difficult to achieve because of the access problems, conflicting land uses, and the habits of the animal itself. Whitetail damage to haystacks in the valleys is a constant winter problem.

Elk, although once native to the area, exist now only because of introductions made in 1950. Interest in hunting elk has increased greatly. Archery-hunting has become especially popular.

Duck and goose production has been increasing in recent years. At least partially responsible is the small reservoir construction program on both private and public lands. Extremely good late duck shooting exists in the Fort Peck area although it is more a result of a winter concentration than of local production.

Pheasant populations show periodic increases as a result of combinations of favorable weather factors but the long term trend is down. Clean farming practices, brush clearing, and changes in types of crops produced all have contributed to this trend. The trend will not be reversed except by giving consideration to the habitat requirements of the bird.

There is also a wide variety of fish species present in the county. Of the species desirable to the angler, as could be expected, those native to the area, sauger, walleye, and catfish maintain themselves with the least manipulation. Other species such as carp, goldeye and buffalo, even though not desirable to the angler, do have a fairly high commercial value. This catch has been fairly high in recent years and it is possible that it cannot be maintained at this level. Salmonids are present only as a result of direct stocking by man. Because of a complete lack of spawning habitat, this situation will not change.



RECREATION

Valley County's present and potential recreation situation is based on the area's tremendous open land, water, and wildlife resources. No place in the county is more than 80 road miles from the gigantic 1,007,756 acre Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Range with its quarter million acre Fort Peck Reservoir. During 1973, the Corps of Engineers estimated that over 670,000 people visited this huge project--many staying to camp, picnic, swim, boat, hunt, fish, or otherwise explore this national treasure.

Over one-third of Valley County or more than a million acres are public domain, managed entirely or in part by the Bureau of Land Management under a multiple use concept. Just about all of this land is open to public hunting, fishing, sightseeing, and exploring. A majority of the county's private landowners also permit public recreation on their land.

Valley County and its bordering waters host over 210 species of birds, 45 different mammals, and 41 varieties of fish, giving this area one of the nation's richest wild faunas. Eighteen of these animals are currently classified as game species and afford area sportsmen excellent hunting and fishing.

Man-made facilities available for recreation include formal campgrounds at Fort Peck, Glasgow, Hinsdale, Opheim, and Frazer. There are swimming pools at Glasgow and Fort Peck and a swimming beach w/change facilities at Fort Peck. There is a full service marina on the Fort Peck Reservoir near Fort Peck. Glasgow has a nine-hole golf course with grass greens and sprinkled fairways, a skeet/trap and rifle shooting facility, an archery course, a Saddle Club with rodeo and Omoksee arena, and an outdoor hockey rink. The Fairgrounds have a $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile race track, rodeo arena, lighted football field, and a winter ice skating facility. All county towns have ball fields and year-round recreation programs. There is a summer theater association at Fort Peck, several active square dancing groups, snowmobile racing, and the county supports one of the finest library systems in the state.



POLLUTION

The situation in Valley County can be improved in some fields of endeavor, however, the county as a whole is more conscious of pollution than some of our good neighbors.

Glasgow, being the largest city in the county, has been very cooperative in setting the example for the rest of the county. To mention a few of the requirements completed is the construction of a working sanitary landfill, in operation since June of 1971. This is a well managed landfill which replaced the open burning dump that was in operation up until that time. Work is slated for repair and possible expansion of the city lagoons to prevent seepage into the Milk River.

Opheim and Hinsdale, although not yet under orders, have also started sanitary landfills through the efforts of good leadership. Other small towns in the county are also acquiring land and considering general renovation of their solid waste disposal sites.

Feed lots are, in some cases, a problem in the county. New legislation should help control gross violations in this industry. The largest feed lot in operation in the county is approved and no obnoxious odors or stream pollution have been reported. Dead animal disposal is a current problem. Random dumping of carcasses add to the fly population and possibly to eventual water and soil pollution.

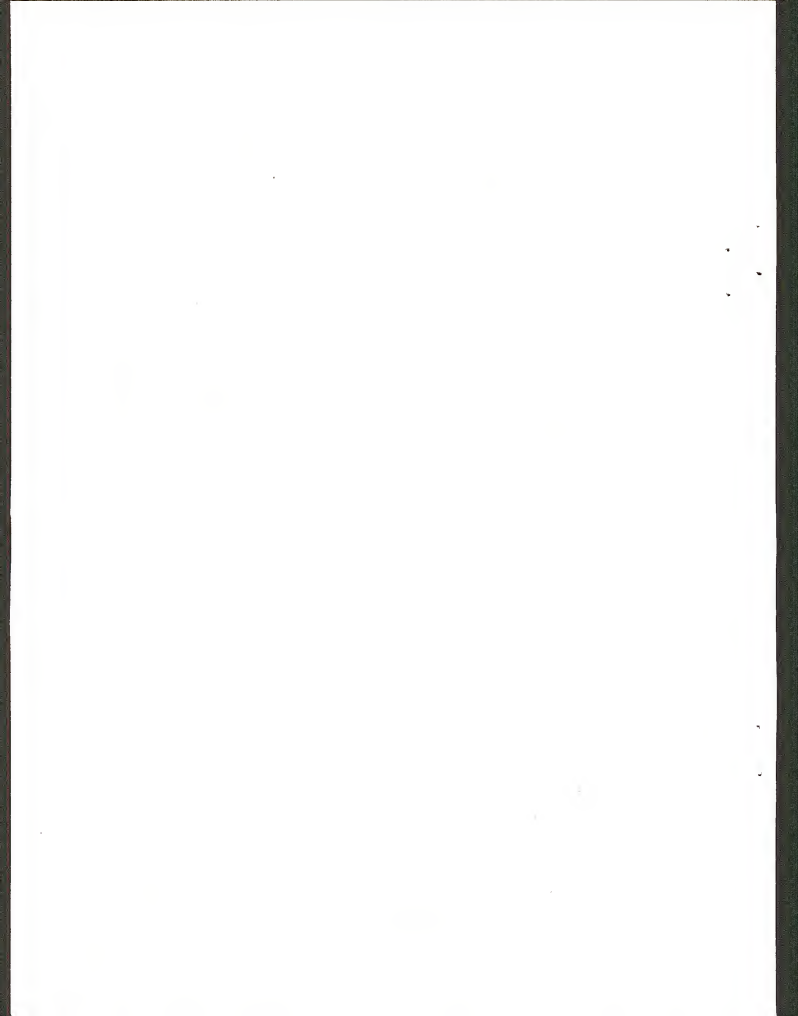
Noxious weeds, although a potential air pollution problem in the event of burning, are controlled under the supervision of the county Weed Control Board.

More stringent water pollution control could be in effect at Ft. Peck reservoir. Overboard discharge of marine toilets is not necessary and facilities for holding tanks and dockside discharge should be required.

Public interest in planning private sewage disposal seems to be increasing.

Vacant shacks and dilapidated buildings in both rural and urban communities not only mar the beauty of the landscape but harbor skunks, bats and other wildlife.

Valley county is aware of the pollutions and will continue to improve where possible and prevent where necessary. A county survey should be made as a basis for a cleanup campaign.

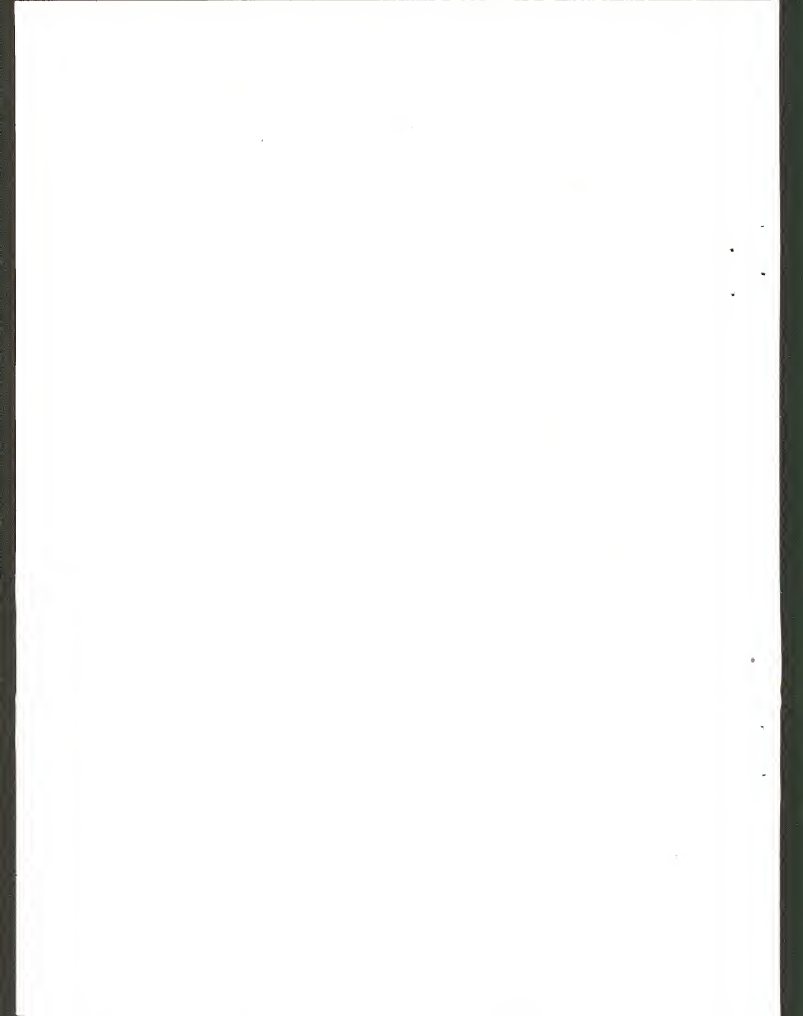


MOSQUITOES

Enormous populations of pestiferous and encephalitic mosquitoes infest the Milk River Valley. The valley is endemic for Western equine encephalitis and sporadic for Lt. Louis encephalitis which are usually transmitted by the mosquito Culix tarsalis. While no major outbreaks of encephalitis have occurred in the Valley, the potential for an epidemic is present.

Other mosquitoes such as Aedes, although not a serious health hazard, because of their extreme nuisance value do create an unacceptable environment for the citizens of the region. In addition they have a pronounced effect on the use of the valley for livestock grazing during the spring and summer months.

Ninety percent of the mosquito production in a project study area within the Milk River Valley has been associated with the use of water for irrigation -- a figure which is very high when compared with other irrigation projects in the west. Seventy-one percent of the mosquitoes were produced within established fields. Renovation of existing faulty irrigation systems is necessary to eliminate these hazards.



NOXIOUS WEEDS

The Valley County Weed Control District was organized in 1970. During 1971, 26,523 gallons of chemical and water was applied to infested areas compared to 7,800 gallons during the growing season of 1970. In 1974, 32,150 gallons was applied to infested areas. The increased amount of application has been accomplished through more effective education of noxious weed problems to the farmers and ranchers in Valley County.

The past season test plots of leafy spurge and Canadian Thistle on privately-owned lands were designated. Final results of these plots will not be known for a three year period.

Chemical 2-4-D and 299 were applied on all lands for which REAP cost-sharing had been requested and WK-82m which is a 2-4-D plus three of the 2-4-5-T agents, was applied on land where no cost-share had been requested. Good farming practices are always encouraged for controlling weeds. A new spray truck has been added to the Districts equipment in 1972.

Brochures identifying noxious weeds has been sent to all farmers and ranchers early in 1972 as part of an educational program. An updated weed survey of Valley County will be completed in two years. The last survey made by the Extension Agent several years ago indicated infestation of noxious weeds as follows:

		1974
Canada Thistle	2250 acres	2700 acres
Sow Thistle	510 acres	765 acres
Creeping Jenny	4300 acres	5160 acres
Leafy Spurge	4101 acres	4921 acres
Russian Knapweed	110 acres	132 acres



RESEARCH

Research Centers serving the area are the Eastern Montana Research Center at Sidney, the USDA Agricultural Research Service Soil and Water Conservation Research Field Station at Sidney, Montana and the North Montana Research Center at Havre.

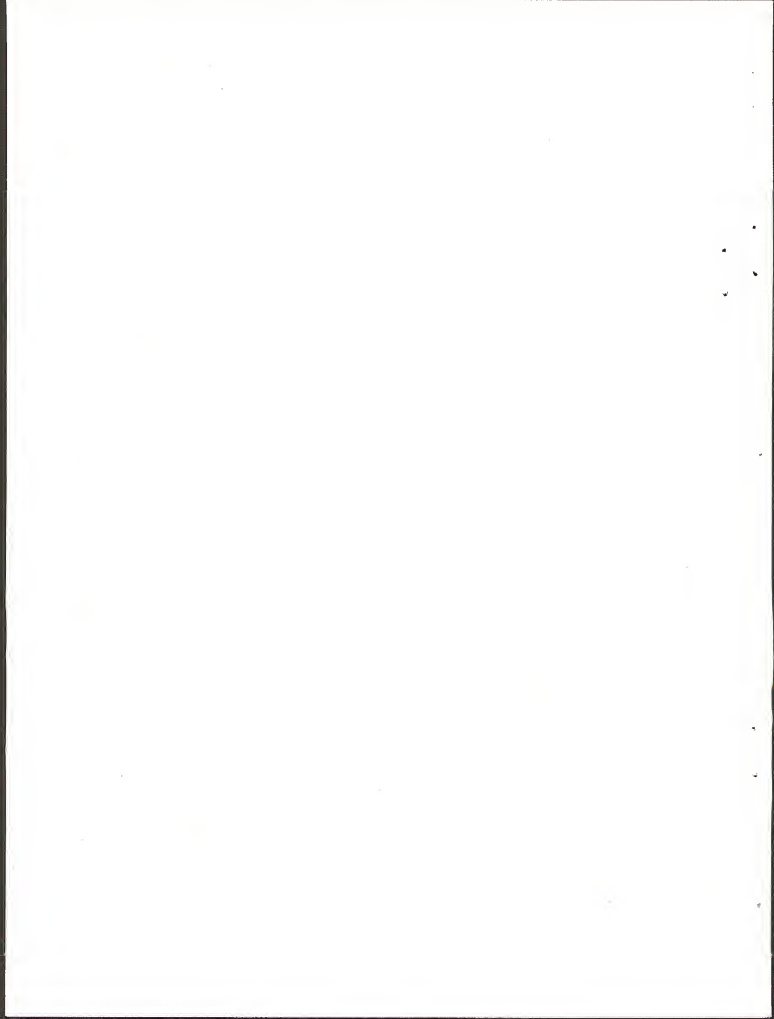
Research currently being done at these stations is applicable to the agricultural problems in Valley County.

Specific research projects being conducted in Valley County by the Montana Experiment Centers in cooperation with local farmers include:

1. Research on mechanical control of club moss along with inter-seeding on the Nyquist and Cornwell ranches.
2. Fertilizer test plots on stipa spartea to improve palatability in order to increase utilization.
3. Fertilizer tests on dryland grain and irrigated western wheat-grass meadows.
4. Variety testing.
5. Fertilizer test on cereal grains.
6. Fertilizer test on Forages.
7. Cultural practices of grain and hay crops.

The SCS Plant Materials Center at Bridger, Montana, in cooperation with the Montana and Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Stations, develops new and improved plant materials, cultural techniques and plant management methods for all the major land resource areas in the state. It is a source of foundation seed for both field trial plantings and seed increase plantings.

Research is needed to accurately measure the contribution of agricultural enterprises to the pollution problem.



COOPERATIVES

Valley County's farm and ranch operators have a number of small cooperatives to serve their needs, for grain and feed marketing, service station services and bulk oil plants. Most of these cooperatives are too small to achieve economies of size in merchandising.

The Rural Electric Administration makes loans to finance electric and telephone service in Rural areas. There are three electric Co-ops and two telephone Cooperatives serving the rural areas and smaller towns in the area.

The Rural electric service has a 99% coverage, the telephone service approximately 85% to 90% coverage. These averages are well above the national average for service of this type.

If Cooperatives are to remain an effective force in rural development, it is imperative that they keep pace with changing needs of agriculture.



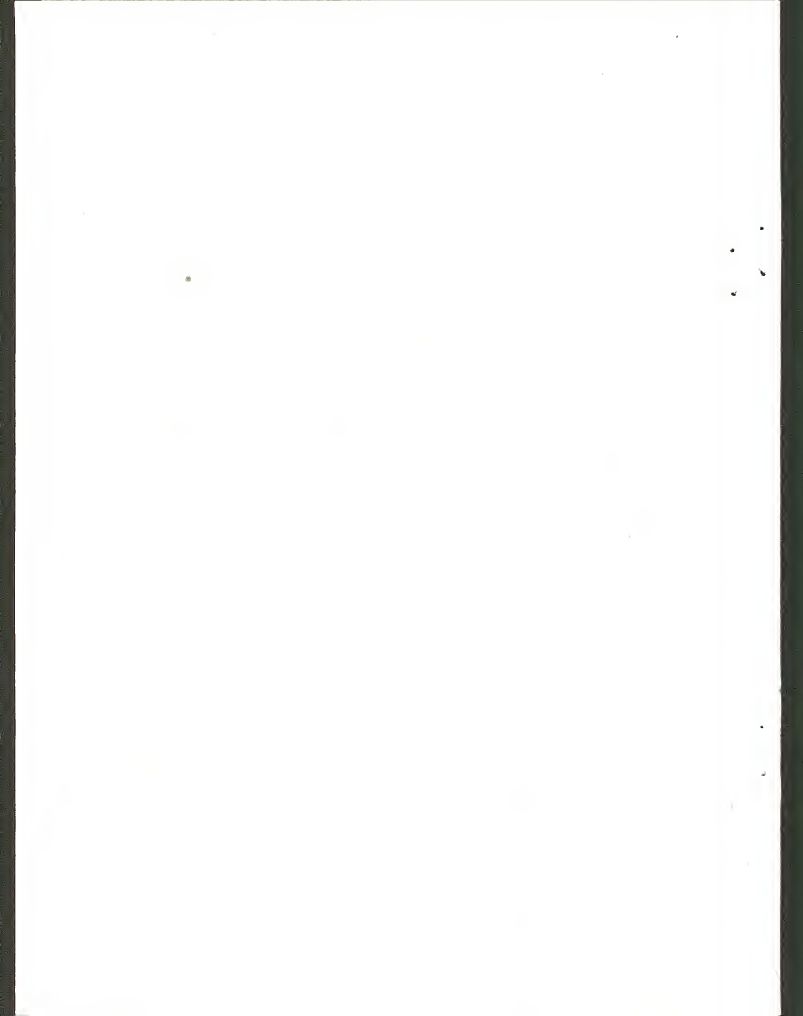
HOUSING

Valley County had 5289 housing units in 1970. The median housing unit size was 5.1 rooms per unit, and the median household size per occupied unit was 2.8 persons. Of those units 2118 were owner occupied while 1348 were used for rental purposes. In 1970, 1707 houses were vacant; however, since the 1970 census the number of vacant houses has been reduced considerably.

There is an increasing demand for low-to-moderate income housing in Valley County.

A 1974 housing survey of Glasgow, Hinsdale, and Opheim reveals there is a need for rental housing in these communities. Of 684 people contacted, there were 159 who indicated they would be interested in decent rental units, and 25 who possibly would be interested.

There is a prime need for rental units for teachers in Opheim and Hinsdale.



RURAL FINANCING

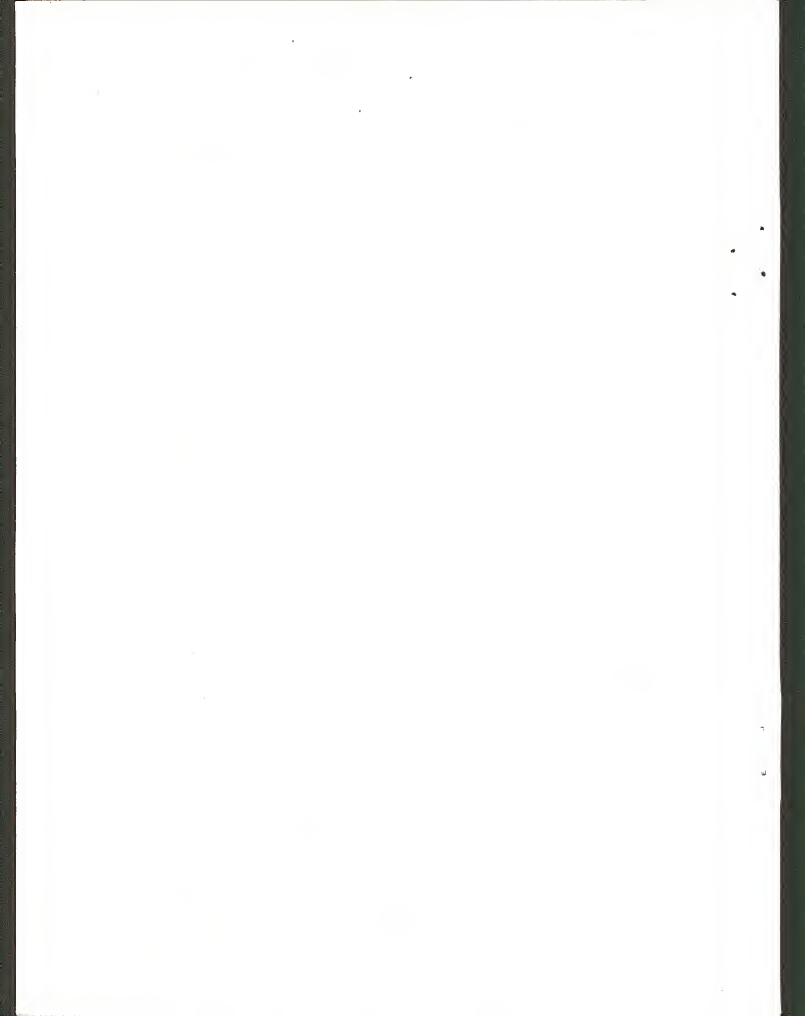
Approximately 90 percent of the farmers and ranchers are using local conventional-type financing -- Banks, Production Credit Associations, Federal Land Banks, Insurance Companies, etc.

Most of the farmers and ranchers who are not able to obtain conventional type financing are eligible for supervised credit available through Farmers Home Administration.

The Farmers Home Administration has also been given expanded authorities under the Rural Development Act to supplement the credit available in rural areas. Cities and towns are considered rural if the population does not exceed 20,000.

Loans can be made to family size farmers and ranchers for farm type loans. In addition, loans can be made to residents of rural towns and cities for housing and to towns and cities for sewer and water systems, community centers, and solid waste disposal systems.

Farmers Home Administration can also guarantee Business and Industrial loans made by private lenders.



ENERGY-MINERALS-FUELS

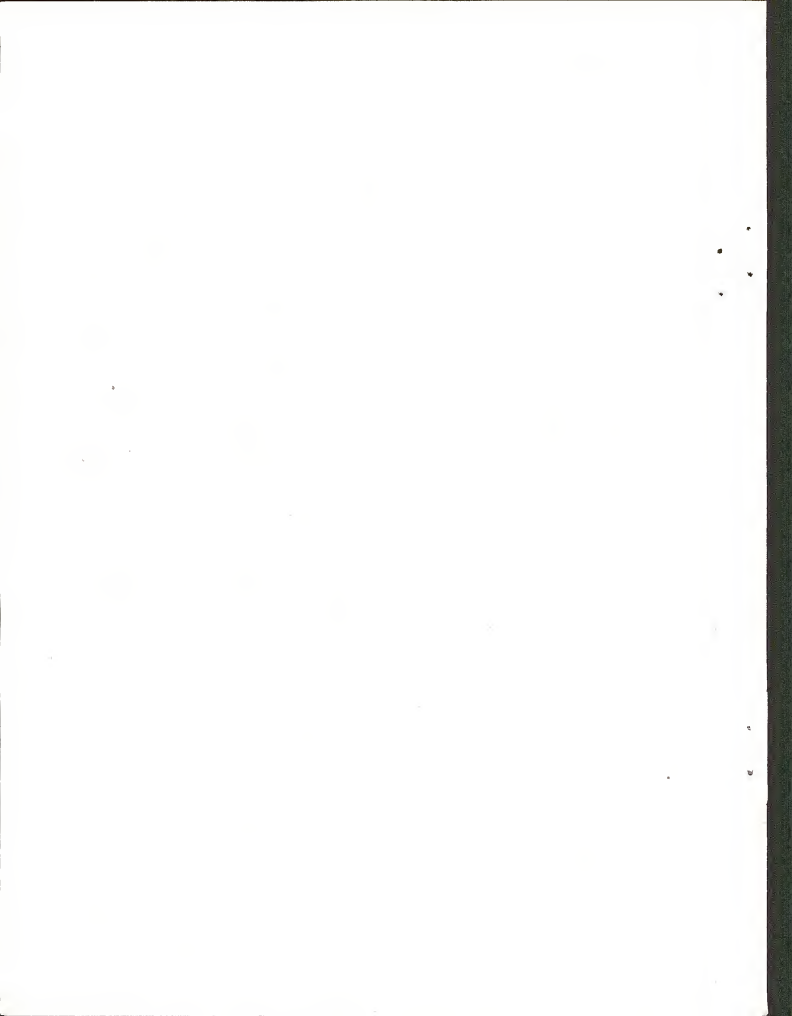
Valley County has a very favorable location when we look at the availability of electric energy for industrial, residential or farm and home use. The Fort Peck switch yards located at the Fort Peck hydro generating plant are an important tie point on the East-West power grid. When this tie point is closed, electric energy from the east and west are joined into one large supply sources systems. At times when it's not possible to use the inter-tie the Fort Peck switch yards are capable of delivering power from either the East or West power grid to this area.

Minerals are not too plentiful in the open prairies of Valley county. Bentonite, a mineral in great demand, existing in abundance in south western part of the county, is one of the largest known deposits in the United States. Under lease at the present time, processing of this mineral has not commenced to date, although several million dollars have been spent in developing the site and facilities which include a spur railroad line to the plant site.

The demand for common mineral materials, which are so widespread, such as sand, gravel and stone will continue to increase as our urban areas develops. The supply of these minerals are plentiful in the area north of the Milk river, in Valley county.

Fuel resources such as natural gas and coal are in very limited quantities in Valley county.

To the west a very small portion of the Bowdoin gas field is in Valley county. It is believed that other natural gas resources exist within the boundaries of Valley county. In the Northeastern part of the county there is a small deposit of lignite coal which is not considered feasible for strip mining.



PLANNING & ZONING

City-County Planning

Under the revised legislation of 1963, the Glasgow City-County Planning Board was reinstated under the new law and immediately applied for planning assistance for a Comprehensive Plan to be prepared for the area under their jurisdiction.

The Comprehensive Plan was prepared by Harold Hoskins & Assoc., with Robert J. Selander, Planner and J. E. Montgomery, Economist. This plan was accepted in October, 1966. At that time, the jurisdictional area covered up to a four and one-half mile area around Glasgow.

The plan has been a good guideline for planning, is continually being referred to, and many portions have been implemented. Only one portion of the area has been officially zoned to date. The Planning Board is made up of both city and rural members appointed by the City Council and the County Commissioners.

Valley County Development Council

Late in 1964 the Department of Defense announced that the SAC Air Force Base at Glasgow would become deactivated in 1968. Upon this notice a county development council was formed to seek other uses for the facility as well as draw up an Overall Economic Development Plan (OEDP) for the county. Upon closure of the Base in 1968, Valley County was declared a "Redevelopment Area" and became eligible to receive funds for an Administrative Planning Grant through the Economic Development Administration (EDA). They have received continuing grants since that time and are matched with local funds and in-kind contributions.

The OEDP is updated each year and a review of progress over the years is gratifying. Participation in a broad area of activities reaches almost all local, State and Federal departments & agencies, as well as organizations and Government entities.



LAND USE PLANNING

Land Use Planning is also carried out by agencies such as the Soil Conservation Service through the Valley County Soil and Water Conservation District, the ASCS Committee and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Bureau of Land Management has implemented several plans and carried out many extensive projects in Valley County in cooperation with the various grazing districts. When completed this survey could serve as a guide for developing a master Land Use Plan for the entire county. Fort Peck Dam have a long range "Master Plan", sections of which are continually being implemented. The Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife administers the Charles M. Russell Wildlife range which surrounds Fort Peck Lake. They, too, have long- and short-range planning and implementation. Each community has an organization which carries out the business of unifying for progress. In Glasgow, the County Seat, the Chamber of Commerce is this entity and is one of the smallest cities in the nation to be accredited by the National C of C.

Economic Development Association of Eastern Montana

Valley County is one of 18 counties which have joined together in eastern Montana to do a better job of overall planning and cooperating on a larger scale. Each county is to draw up an OEDP, as well as one for the organization. Valley County's OEDP is being used as a prototype. Leadership training is one of the top priorities of the Association.

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Valley County situation
statement, 1975.

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1975.

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